THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 274

**ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands; FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Social Insurance Issue; New Lend-Lease Pact Due; Fraud in Army Contracts?

The World's Day—October 18, 1943

Boston: Labor Divides on Health Insurance

Compulsory health insurance finds substantial opposition among American Federation of Labor leaders, though the A. F. of L. favors the new Social Security bill which has health insurance as one of its new social insurance features. [Page 2.]

Liberty Ship William Blackstone will be launched at South Portland tomorrow. The 116th craft built at New England Shipbuilding Corporation yards, it is named for a 17th century clergyman who is said to have planted the first apple trees in Massachusetts.

Establishment of a State Review Board to consider draft deferment of State, county and municipal employees was announced today by Col. Ralph M. Smith, Massachusetts Director of Selective Service. [Page 2.]

In Europe: New British-U. S. Lend-Lease Pact

A new Lend-Lease agreement between the United States and Britain will be signed in London tomorrow. The third Lend-Lease protocol with Russia also is expected to be signed in London tomorrow. For the first time, Canada will join with the United States and Britain in signing the pact with Russia.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull has arrived in Teheran, Iran, en route to the tripartite conference in Moscow, the Berlin Radio said.

Romain Rolland, anti-Nazi French novelist and Nobel prize winner, has been interned in a concentration camp, the Algiers Radio said.

Count Bent Holstein, rich pro-Nazi landowner, has agreed to form a new Danish Government under German sponsorship, according to information reaching Stockholm.

The Swedish Parliament was asked to approve a $25,000,000 loan to Denmark, Norway, and Finland for postwar rehabilitation.

Washington: Fraud in Army Contract Claims?

Lindsay Warren, Comptroller General, told the House Military Committee that Army contracting officers had allowed hundreds of erroneous contractors' claims including charges for such items as false teeth, liquor and juke boxes. Mr. Warren opposed legislation requested by the War Department to give its contracting officers final and conclusive jurisdiction in settling terminated war contracts.

A report on plane production has been asked of the War Production Board by a House Naval Subcommittee with a likelihood that the current Brewster Aeronautical Corporation investigation will extend to other plane-producing plants.

The Office of Price Administration announced November-December sugar allowance increases for institutional users normally doing their own baking. Commercial eating places such as restaurants and hotels will get five instead of four pounds for every 100 persons.

National: General Drum Heads N. Y. Guard

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum was appointed Commander of the New York Guard by Governor Dewey, succeeding Maj. Gen. William Ottman, resigned. General Drum retired from active duty as Commanding General of the Eastern Defense Command and First Army, Sept. 30.

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace is scheduled to deliver a major address at Dallas, Oct. 20, of especial interest to oil men and farmers. Other speeches in this series have been in New York, Detroit, and Chicago.

Capture of Guenther Maria Rumrich, once convicted a prewar German spy, was announced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at San Francisco.

A new plan permitting enlistees in the WAC to request assignment to the Air Forces was announced by the Army Air Forces Training Command as part of a nation-wide campaign for recruitments to the Women's Army Corps.

Cramp Shipyard workers ended a work stoppage at Philadelphia under a six-day truce but demanded a Federal investigation of the plant by the Senate's Truman Committee.

John L. Schmeller and his brothers Frank and Edward, former officials of the National Bronze & Aluminum Foundry Company, convicted of having furnished faulty materials for use in manufacture of warplanes, filed notice in Federal Court at Cleveland to begin serving their ten-year imprisonment terms without further delay.

Sabotage: Danes Defy Nazi Repressive Measures

Fresh reports of sabotage came from Denmark as Danish patriots defied repressive measures to strike new blows at German communications and installations.

A German manhunt for saboteurs was started in Warsaw last Wednesday and more than 5,000 persons were arrested, the Polish Ministry of Information said in London.

Norwegian Communists are using razor blades to cut the hammer and sickle in the overcoats of German officers in Trondheim restaurants, the Swedish newspaper Aftontidningen reported.

India: Relief for Starving Thousands Promised

Some relief for the starving thousands in India's famine areas was promised through an official announcement in New Delhi that the Central Government expected to have an emergency food distribution plan in operation by Nov. 1. [Wavell's Problems: Page 7.]

The War:

Latest developments on the world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

Winthrop Bequest Boosts Fogg Museum to Front Rank

By Dorothy Adlow

Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the greatest events in the annals of American art museums occurred this weekend, when the Fogg Museum of Art at Harvard came into possession of the collection of the late Grenville L. Winthrop, lawyer and art connoisseur, which includes French and Italian paintings, Chinese sculpture and jades, Egyptian, Greek and Persian antiquities and Latin American Indian cultures.

The museum was hitherto distinguished. Now it acquires rank with the great art strongholds of the world. The copious and superb accessions are in some respects without parallel, and in other features comparable with the Albertina in Vienna, the Louvre in Paris, the British Museum, Windsor and the Eumorfopoulos collections in England. This is a dazzling heritage, abounding in unsurpassed specimens and including a great variety of art objects of divers and contrasting cultures.

It will take some years before we can estimate fully the significance of such a fabulous accession. Only a part of the 4,000 items can be exhibited at present in the great courtyard, the corridors, and gal-

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Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 6:28 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 6:31 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 6:27 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 6:32 a. m.

Big Expansion And Unity Seen In World Trade

British envoy forecasts era of co-operation in address to Boston distribution parley.

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Huge postwar expansion of world trade, with international co-operation taking precedence over competition, was envisaged today by Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister to the United States, as one of an array of national and international figures addressing the 15th annual two-day Boston Conference on Distribution.

Sir Gerald's talk on "Britain Looks at Postwar Trade" at the luncheon session followed the postwar planning theme threading through most conference discussions.

Before the largest attendance in the history of the conferences, various speakers proposed utilization of the Council of State Governments for important national planning, considered the Library of Congress as a possible cornerstone of a national university, discussed methods of influencing erstwhile farmers to return to farming after tasting of city life.

Executives Attend

More than 900 executives, educators, government officials, and businessmen attended today's session, opened by F. Frank Vorenberg, President of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and P. A. O'Connell, General Chairman of the Conferences for some time.

Mr. O'Connell stressed the importance of prosecuting the war to victory, but pointed out that "we must look to the postwar economy if we are to return to something more nearly normal than that which exists at present."

Calling for continuance of free enterprise—"the basis of all that has made the country great"—Mr. O'Connell said "we should guard it religiously if we are to have full employment of labor at fair wages not just a living wage but one that provides for the future. Nothing should be permitted that would tend to destroy it."

Postwar Orders Booked

Mr. O'Connell declared that a weaving loom manufacturer had told him he had enough orders on the books to keep his company operating at full capacity for three years after the war.

"The same situation exists in knitting machines for seamless hosiery for which there is a tremendous demand," he said.

The Conference is sponsored by the Retail Trade Board in co-operation with numbers of colleges, universities, trade organizations, and civic groups.

President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and other national leaders sent special greetings to the Conference, stressing the vital importance of distribution to national economic problems.

Introduced by Lincoln Filene, Boston merchant and Chairman of

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

Russians Cut 28-Mile Dnieper Wedge; Rains Delay Allied Air Cover in Italy; Comptroller Scores Army's Spending

Waste of millions laid to War Department's door in program for closing contracts.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 — In some of the most vigorous language heard before a Congressional committee in years, Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren charged today that the War Department had set up a program to terminate war contracts "with special privileges to industry" that will cost the taxpayer "untold millions of dollars."

Mr. Warren charged that the War Department, under Undersecretary Robert P. Patterson, is seeking to eliminate the scrutiny of the General Accounting Office, of which Mr. Warren is head, and has been so far successful that to give a proper audit of war accounts special legislation is now necessary.

Boldly declaring that "if by inaction you permit this contract termination procedure to go on as proposed by the War Department," Mr. Warren told the House Military Affairs Committee today, "let no one in the future point an accusing finger at the Comptroller General's office if a huge new, postwar, bond issue" is required "to take care of fraudulent contractors and war profiteers."

Warren Gives Examples

To emphasize his point, Mr. Warren cited cases picked at random from about 270 which he laid before the committee, showing flagrant attempts by contractors to include inappropriate or fraudulent cost items into fixed-fee contracts. These included everything from "vitamin pills" to "chauffeur's licenses," from Christmas bonuses of $263,000, to juke boxes, and one extraordinary item of "$23,000 for memory courses," detected by the watchful eye of the General Accounting Office in auditing war contractor's costs.

Mr. Warren said that no less than $7,000,000 had already been saved the taxpayers by disallowing such items as these in war contracts.

Now, however, Mr. Warren grimly charged, the War Department has intervened to sidetrack the Comptroller General and his independent accounting. He charged that in a letter from Mr. Patterson, dated Sept. 10, and based on previous Congressional action and executive directives, the latter argued that the General Accounting Office "has no authority to limit any contract except in case of fraud." In other words, according to Mr. Warren, that the G. A. O. would become a rubber stamp, and that the de-

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

By a Staff Artist

Russian Pressure Grows Stronger

Arrows indicate main points of Russian pressure against German lines. Bottom arrow is at Melitopol, key Nazi stronghold where fighting has been going on in the streets for six days.

Greeks Bar Italy as Ally: Anti-Fascists Bide Time

AT THE SWISS - ITALIAN FRONTIER, Oct. 18 (AP)—Advices from the German-occupied zone of Italy indicated yesterday the Nazis were constantly tightening their restrictions upon the people, among other things by requisition and firing squad.

Ten Italian hostages picked from among internees were reported publicly shot at Amandoly, in Central Italy, in reprisal for an attack on a German Army automobile in which two Nazi soldiers were killed.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Oct. 18 — Greek concern over the acceptance of Italy as a co-belligerent has reached such a stage that it threatens to cause the fall of the Greek Government in exile here. It has just been learned that the entire Greek Cabinet has presented its resignation to Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos who, however, has refused to accept it at this time.

For some time, the Greeks here have expressed openly their opposition to the present policy of London, Washington, and Moscow toward Italy frankly stating that, regardless of the attitude elsewhere, they still have major debts to settle with the Italians. It is apparent that this feeling has reached a point where, unless skillfully handled, it will prove to be a major embarrassment to the Allied cause.

Realizing the gravity of the Cabinet's move, Premier Tsouderos

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 18 — Italy's Anti-Fascists are "deferring" their revolution.

The anti-Fascist parties have sent out word to their people to halt the riots which were the sporadic result of the collapse of the Fascist regime. The advice to their sympathizers is two-fold:

Get away to the mountains if you can. If you must stay in the cities, remain quiet.

The reasons behind this action of the anti-Fascist groups bespeak the confusion into which Italy has fallen. The declaration of war against Germany, issued by the Badoglio regime, appears to have caused sharp intensification of German action against the Italians in the areas where the Nazis are in control.

The anti-Fascists have necessarily made it clear that this is not a favorable time for a mass rise-up. Italian Army weapons are being hidden in many districts, but

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Plan for European Latin bloc approved by Badoglio censor: Page 7.

Welles Wants Frank Stand By U. S. on Peace Plans

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 — The real reasons for the break between Sumner Welles and Cordell Hull became clearer today in light of a vigorous speech delivered by the former Undersecretary of State calling for bold and forthright leadership by the Government in behalf of postwar collaboration in the peace.

Mr. Welles, uninhibited by the cloak of public office, frankly affirmed that the Administration has been at grave fault in not disclosing the "pattern of what the Government proposes."

He praised President Roosevelt as being superbly equipped to undertake his constitutional responsibilities in conducting the nation's foreign affairs, but lamented the lack of leadership which has thus far been shown.

He appealed to Congress as well as the Chief Executive to give the American people the opportunity to determine "the road they will follow"—before it is too late—when the day of victory comes.

Tone of Urgency

By no direct words did Mr. Welles refer in his first public address as a private citizen for more than 10½ years to the circumstances which caused him to leave the Department of State. He was circumspect in the extreme.

But the substance and tone and urgency of his remarks confirm what many Washington correspondents already felt was the compelling reason for the break between himself and the Administration, namely, that Mr. Welles believed so deeply that American peace purposes so urgently needed initiative leadership from on top and forceful exposition that he left office when he found he could not persuade the Secretary of State and the President to the same view.

Mr. Welles' speech is the more significant since there has been no evidence here that he and Mr. Hull seriously disagreed on policy. They disagreed seriously only on timing and the forthrightness which should be given to the exposition of policy. It, therefore, may be assumed that the outline of postwar plans which the former Undersecretary gave in his appearance before the Foreign Policy Association in New York on Saturday corresponds substantially with what Mr. Hull and Mr. Roosevelt have in view.

If public opinion appreciably

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Partial text of Sumner Welles' address delivered in New York. Page 8.

Kaiser Has Church Service In Shipyard During Lunch

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 18 (AP)—Sunday shifts at the Swan Island shipyard couldn't get to church—so yesterday shipbuilder Henry J. Kaiser brought church to the workers.

Inaugurating worship-on-the-job, 11,000 men and women who grind out tankers on Sunday mornings joined in devotions and still kept production rolling.

It was the first of regular Sunday sermons to be held at what holds itself to be the nation's top tanker-producing yard.

Tin hats were doffed as the Rev. Dr. I. George Nace, Executive Secretary of the Portland Council of Churches, mounted an improvised pulpit in Swan Island's Victory Center. A public address system carried his sermon to eight huge shipways.

Workers clambered from hulls and dropped welding torches to listen to religious rites they hadn't heard since the war pushed them into working Sundays.

"Seems good," a woman welder whispered, "hearing a minister again."

Religion in the shipyard doesn't cost a second of production time. Services run from 11:30 to 12, the period during which work normally halts for lunch. A different minister, appointed by the Portland Council of Churches, will preach each Sunday.

Rumania Unhappiest Satellite Of Germany Among Balkans

The ambiguous position of Rumania, as the result of its collaboration with the Axis, is analyzed today in the fourth of a series of articles on the Balkans by J. Emlyn Williams, The Christian Science Monitor's veteran authority on Central and Southern European affairs.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 18—Rumania is the unhappiest of the Balkan satellites.

In an unenviable position of hostility toward its so-called allies in the "new order," Rumania at the same time knows it has little to expect from a victory by the United Nations.

Rumania has long been tired of this war and is anxious to get out. Even a few of the other Balkan States sympathize with its condition since it has followed a policy which from the beginning must lead to disaster.

The French Described It

When Carol was King, he tried to be overclever, fell between two stools, and had to leave his country in a bullet-riddled royal train. Michael, his son and successor, is a political cipher and his regency adds nothing to solve the military and economic confusion.

Rumania by its subservience to the Third Reich followed a policy which the French long ago described as "travailler poul le Roi de Prusse"—to work, as was the custom for the King of Prussia, without pay.

Of the 22 Rumanian divisions sent to the Kuban Front only four still remain and these cannot return without German consent since German transportation is necessary for this purpose. The whole Russian campaign in Rumania is estimated to have lost nearly 500,000, so it is not surprising that in Bucharest today the most common question among Rumanians is, for what purpose?

As long as Germany was victorious Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu could point to successes such as the conquest of Transnistria—the area between the Dniester and Bug Rivers. But the advance of the Russians along the Sea of Azov into the Crimea has altered all this.

With German defense preparations, including Odessa, the Capital of Transnistria, and with Rumania itself compelled again to build fortifications along the Pruth

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Advance from Volturno held up by absence of plane support as Nazis increase fire.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Oct. 18—The extent to which military progress on land is dependent upon clear-cut superiority in the sky is emphasized by the slowness of the Allied advance since it started crossing the Volturno River in force during the early hours of Oct. 14.

Since then bad flying weather has prevented American and British ground troops from receiving anything like the full support their immensely powerful air forces are capable of giving them. The result is a grim infantry battle in mud and rain with natural terrain advantages on the side of the defenders.

The Nazis are taking full advantage of this, keeping up a withering fire from well-built and well-camouflaged positions on high ground and periodically launching vigorous counterattacks designed to interfere with the attackers buildup for future advance on Rome.

Strongest Resistance

German resistance is toughest in the western section between the mouth of the Volturno and Capua, for there the Allies are only about 90 miles from the Italian capital. But the Nazis are fully aware of the threat developing with the progress of the Fifth and Eighth Armies farther east and there opposition is increasing, too.

For instance, in the Adriatic coastal sector, Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's patrols thrust about five miles ahead of main forces to Montecilfone but found the enemy in such force there they had to withdraw after fierce street fighting.

Behind the whole coast-to-coast front line, German artillery fire is gaining power and the Allies are confronted with the prospect of an uphill fight in both the literal and metaphorical sense of the phrase.

Burden on Infantry

Once again the main burden of combat is falling upon the foot-slogging infantrymen whose continued essential role—a role demanding the highest qualities of fortitude, courage, and skill—is apt to receive less than its due share of publicity in modern mechanized warfare.

The infantryman's means of arrival on the scene of battle may have changed. He may be brought by airplane or truck. But often, as in the Volturno region now, he comes on his own feet under difficult weather conditions. And when he arrives on the scene to live in a hole in the ground like an animal, the enormous firepower of the enemy submits him to an ordeal worse than that faced by his predecessors in other wars.

Weather conditions and inability to use aircraft on account of them is less of a handicap for the defenders than for the attackers since they are not under the necessity of establishing fresh forward positions and communication lines. My information is that the Germans in Italy are now profiting by

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British renew air raids on Berlin; Allies down 212 Japanese planes in three days.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Russian forces were pouring across the Dnieper River on a 28-mile front in the Kremenchug area 110 miles above the great Dnieprostroy Dam.

German resistance on this, as on the Italian front, is strong, partly, it may be assumed, to delay decisions as long as possible. At the south end of the line in Russia, fighting has been going on six days in the streets in Melitopol, with sand storms blowing around the troops. The Russians still have not taken this base, occupation of which would bring them to 120 miles of flat barren steppes which they could overrun and force the six or seven German divisions out of the Crimea to the south.

North of Melitopol, the Russians have a number of bridgeheads across the Dnieper in addition to the new point of attack around Kremenchug—one at the gates of Kiev and others above and below. With winter approaching the Germans cannot hope to form a good defense line where they stand, but they can make their withdrawal as prolonged and as costly to the Russians as possible.

A similar purpose apparently lies behind the Germans' strong defense on the Volturno front in Italy, General Clark's forces have pushed on to Cancello on the Volturno, but heavy resistance confronts them at every move. The Germans were reported entrenched on the Massico Ridge, 2,500 feet above the valley where the Fifth Army was operating, and in a position to cover a wide range of territory with artillery.

As General Clark gets more of his heavy equipment across the Volturno, and, weather permitting, gets more support from the Allied air forces, he may make more rapid progress, but his problem is no easy one. General Montgomery, on the eastern flank, is in similar case.

Delays in Italy are having their effect on the Balkan situation, where the Yugoslavs are showing surprising effectiveness in their guerrilla campaign. King Peter's appeal to General Mihailovic to cooperate with the Broz Partisans appears to have stimulated the former to renewed activity in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and the interior.

If heavy weather is delaying Allied air forces in Italy, they are going strong elsewhere. British Mosquitoes have renewed their raids on Berlin after a 10-days' interval, while in the South Pacific, General MacArthur's air forces have counted 212 Japanese planes downed in the past three days.

Allied reconnaissance planes returning from Schweinfurt declared the great ball-bearing plant there, heavily bombed Oct. 15 at a cost of 60 Fortresses, was completely inactive.

Italy:

Clark Takes Towns Beyond Volturno

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army has driven beyond the Volturno River and "firmly occupied" the towns of Cancello, Ruviano, and Nerrone. British Eighth Army patrols are stabbing westward into the Apennine backbone toward Rome, Allied Headquarters announced.

From both the Fifth and Eighth Army fronts came reports of numerous fires in the enemy rear areas. This pointed to the possibility the Germans were destroying supply dumps preparatory to a general withdrawal, although there was nothing else to indicate that further Allied advances toward the Italian Capital from any di-

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Many Labor Leaders Hit At Health Insurance Plan

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Much opposition to compulsory health insurance is to be found among labor leaders, according to inquiry made during the American Federation of Labor convention here.

It took but a brief poll of delegates to disclose that the issue is new, has not even been discussed in a number of unions, and that sentiment is far from unanimous, though officially the Federation favors the plan.

Besides the difficulty of adding new pay-roll taxes for health insurance to taxes which already burden the workers, objections named include unwillingness to subsidize medicine, feeling it would be unfair to tax a person and then not let him choose his own doctor, hostility to further compulsion, and belief that labor is already too much regulated.

Apprehension was also expressed that the great new expense involved, added to the costs of the social insurance to which the nation is already committed, might endanger the whole social security system.

Delegates declaring themselves against compulsory health insurance included presidents of international unions and other top rank leaders.

Element Against

As the canvass was limited, it does not purport to carry any conclusion as to the unofficial sentiment of the A. F. of L. leadership at large. The replies of those queried simply indicate that there is a very substantial element of the A. F. of L. which is not convinced of the merits of compulsory health insurance.

The question comes before organized labor through the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill for enlarging the social security system by the addition of health, hospital and disability insurance, etc. The convention of the A. F. of L. endorsed the bill without debate.

"I am not personally in favor of the government taking over the payment of doctors," commented one of the leading international union presidents.

"I want to call my own doctor. I don't want to call and have a blacksmith sent out. That's what you would often get if the doctors available to labor were all on the government payroll. I am opposed to the government subsidizing medicine.

"I am a firm believer in the government establishing hospitals and giving treatment to people who are unable to purchase proper treatment. That is entirely a different proposition.

"I don't want a tax on the pay roll for health insurance."

The general secretary-treasurer of another of the large international unions of the Federation said:

"They are trying to give us too much compulsion now. I am not in favor of compulsory health insurance."

Similarly the secretary-treasurer of another major organization said:

"Personally I think that labor as a whole feels that they are paying taxes of so many different descriptions and of so great an amount that even if they did agree with health insurance in principle, they could not carry it. There is a limit how far people can pay. In many States when they go and buy things, there is a sales tax. You may soon have 50 per cent of your wages in taxes.

"We haven't discussed health insurance in my organization enough to come to a decision. Frankly I don't think the rank and file of our people are familiar with it. I don't believe there is much sentiment for it.

"There is a feeling among union and non-union men that we are being regulated too much. They are not at all satisfied with the regulations.

"Many of us want our own doctor. If somebody in the government says we must have another doctor, we would not be satisfied. We would feel imposed on if we were taxed and were not free to select our own doctor."

In Own Field

In putting himself down against health insurance because he felt organized labor should stay more within its own economic field, another international union president observed:

"The subject of health insurance has not been given much consideration by the convention or by the building trades. In my organization we have not discussed it."

Another international union president said:

"There isn't much interest in compulsory health insurance in my organization. I have received one letter.

"I haven't seen much push for it at this convention. I think the average delegate is like I am. He doesn't take much interest in it, he hears it read off, and doesn't pay much attention.

"I don't favor compulsory health insurance. The expense is so great that combined with the costs of the other social insurances,it might threaten the entire social security system.

"The more you get for your people by law," he added, "the less your people appreciate what your own organization has done, and you tend to put your own organization out of the picture."

State Review Board to Pass On Deferment of Public Workers

Draft deferment of State, county, and municipal employees is to be passed upon by a State Review Board being set up on similar lines to review boards for Federal departments, it was announced today by Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service.

At the request of Governor Saltonstall, the Advisory Board is being formed to make recommendations for all local draft boards which are expected to abide by them as generally as have review boards of the Federal Government, Colonel Smith said.

At his press conference, Colonel Smith scotched reports that Selective Service was tightening up on the drafting of policemen and firemen.

All municipal employees are regarded as in occupations in support of the war effort, just as any war industry, the Colonel said.

"If any city or town thinks too many of its employes are being drafted," he said, "it can appeal or draw up a replacement schedule similar to that of any war industry."

Now Operating

Although no local government has as yet drawn up such a schedule, the Boston Navy Yard and the arsenals at Watertown and Springfield are among Federal units now operating under the "replacement manning tables," Colonel Smith disclosed.

Replaceability now means any man invulnerable to the draft, such as those above 38 years of age, and also means women, he reminded.

"Our local boards," he said, "have enough common sense not to draft a war worker who would be replaced by a man facing the draft in a month or two."

As a former banker, Colonel Smith emphasized that every position in a bank could be replaced by a woman or person out of the draft brackets, "if employers will only take the initiative," he said in urging all industry to do more in replacing vulnerable men.

If there is a man on a civil service list who can replace a fireman or policeman, he should, of course, be used, the Colonel said.

In the absence of a national service act, the policy of Selective Service is to force married men in non-deferrable occupations to take jobs in essential industry or get drafted, the Colonel emphasized.

"Taking every single man now deferred would not only disrupt industry but would raise the father question in six weeks," said the Colonel.

Taking a long view, he averred that married men who fail to get into war industry may cause war contracts to go to other States and thereby worsen Massachusetts industry in regard to postwar jobs.

Under the proposed Review Boards, which would travel to all parts of the State for convenience of employees and government officials, local draft boards will be requested not to grant deferments unless it had been recommended by the Review Board, the Colonel said:

"Actually, I can't force local boards to do anything, but we manage to get a great deal of uniformity," he reported.

Without waiting for the Review Boards to be set up, non-Federal Governments can arrange deferment by initiating replacement schedules, he emphasized

Governor Saltonstall, in his request of Oct. 11, suggested the Boards because "we do not wish to have people working in any of our services of local governments when they should be in the armed forces."

Already Taken

Colonel Smith also disclosed that "figures on my desk might seem to indicate that no fathers would have to be drafted until Dec. 1, but I know of a few fathers already taken, because of unpredictable appeals delaying the use of all single men."

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool tonight and Tuesday morning. Gentle winds.

Maine: Light showers Tuesday morning and in north portion and the mountains of west portion tonight. Continued cool.

New Hampshire: Light showers Tuesday morning and in mountain sections tonight. Continued cool.

Vermont: Light showers and continued cool tonight and Tuesday morning.

Massachusetts: Continued cool tonight and Tuesday morning with light showers in the Berkshires tonight and in west portion Tuesday morning.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Continued cool tonight and Tuesday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:33 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet. Tuesday, 4:08 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Children's Museum Opens After Restoration

By a Staff Photographer

New Exhibits Added Since Fire Closed Building a Year Ago

Formally opened on Saturday afternoon, when awards were made to children who have done outstanding work in the various museum clubs, the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, was visited by hundreds of youngsters and many adults. At the left above, Dr. Charles J. Douglas of Dorchester, one of the founders of the Museum and its President from 1917 to 1927, explains the "Life in China" exhibit to tiny Muriel Hadley and Robert Cochrane, both of Jamaica Plain. At the right, Alfred and Francis Lennon of Jamaica Plain point out one of the new exhibits, "Nature as an Inventor," to Lora Hurwitz, also of Jamaica Plain.

'43 Combined Jewish Appeal Drive Begins

More than 3,000 volunteer workers today started a house-to-house solicitation in Greater Boston to raise funds for the 1943 Combined Jewish Appeal.

Launched last night at a dinner at the Hotel Statler the 1943 campaign will provide funds for the support of 18 local agencies of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies, 20 national, overseas and Palestinian organizations, and the Boston J. W. B. Army and Navy Club.

Urging full support for the Jewish Fund drive, Governor Saltonstall told the audience at the Statler last night that opportunity for lasting security for European Jews was at hand.

"In war, as in peace, you must continue to support the 18 agencies of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies," the Governor said. "These hospitals, welfare agencies, and educational and cultural institutions are the living force of your communal life. They are a source of great strength to you as individuals and as a community. They are a source of great strength to your city and your Commonwealth because they lighten the troubles of the sick and the poor.

"You must continue to support through your Combined Appeal, the agencies that give relief to the Jews of Europe, that provide for the development and upbuilding of Palestine, and that give aid to the rehabilitation and retraining of refugees in America.

"For the hundreds of thousands of Jews who have escaped from Nazi-controlled areas, for those hundreds who may be escaping now as we meet here, there is much to be done. They must be fed; they must be clothed; they must be kept alive so that when the hour of liberation comes they may be returned to normal life."

The Governor and other speakers paid tribute to the late Louis Kirstein, outstanding Jewish philanthropist and civic leader who for many years led the annual drive.

Saltonstall Ousts Writer Charging Anti-Semitic Attack

Indignant over an article in today's issue of the New York newspaper PM, charging that anti-Semitic demonstrations in Greater Boston had been disregarded by civic authorities, Governor Saltonstall ordered the author of the article ejected forcibly from the Executive Office.

Confronted with a copy of the story which appeared on Boston newsstands, the Governor said, "I would think the article in PM was about as far from the truth as the recent article on the insurance lobby."

[The PM story charged that "an organized campaign of terrorism, inspired by Christian Front elements, against Jewish boys and girls and even adults living in the City's Dorchester section, has been under way for more than a year without any action from civic authorities." The bulk of the article consisted of detailed statements describing actual cases of persecution attributed to the persons who were declared to be victims.]

Arnold Beichman, representing the New York paper, arrived late for the Governor's press conference. When he was introduced to the Governor by another newsman, the Governor sprung from his chair.

"I should think that was a stinking article, and you get right out of this office!" the Governor ordered. "If you are coming to Boston, I think you should investigate and tell the truth."

Ousted from State House

The reporter, who had no chance to reply to the Governor's statement, was escorted from the State House by a State Police officer attached to the Executive Office.

Governor Saltonstall told the State House newsmen that the first and only suggestion made to him that anti-Semitic demonstrations had been occurring was in a letter he received last week from a man identified to the press only as "Mr. Berman." "I sent it to Police Commissoiner Timilty and asked him to investigate," the Governor explained.

Later, the Governor called newsmen to his office and said he wanted to correct this statement. A check of the office files, he said, showed that he had received three complaints about Jewish persons being assaulted and had turned them over to the Police Commissioner.

Second Article

Today's story in PM was the second in that newspaper within about two weeks which appeared to place Governor Saltonstall in an unfavorable light.

The Governor made little attempt to disguise his opinion of the New York publication. "I should think if Marshall Field is spending his life in running a deficit by publishing a paper like PM, he should at least stick to the truth," the Governor said. He added that he believes racial and religious animosities are at a minimum in Massachusetts and that such hasty surveys as had been made by the New York paper were injurious to the war effort.

S. W. Manning, Secretary of the Massachusetts Citizens Committee for Racial Unity, issued a statement on the subject this afternoon. He said, "The PM expose of the terrorization of Boston Jews places the responsibility of protecting all of our citizens squarely on the shoulders of our local authorities.

"Now is the time for these officers to speak out in forthright manner to guarantee Jews and all other minorities the elemental freedom from violence to their persons and property.

Violence Breeds Violence

"A few beatings of luckless Jews may not be considered important in some quarters, but they are highly important to the victims and their families. Over and above personal considerations, violence of this kind breeds more violence, and unless it is effectively stopped, it tends to, and often does, terminate in the most vicious rioting.

"The PM article will, I hope, put an end to the fatuously optimistic talk of the it-can't-happen-here folk and the hush-hush policy of many in and out of the Jewish group. It is time that we know where the rotten spots in our democracy are and together try to do something about them.

"The Massachusetts Citizens Committee for Racial Unity calls on the Governor, the Mayor, the Attorney General, and the Commissioner of Police to take immediate practical steps to cope with this developing situation. Perhaps the first step would be to round up the young hoodlums who now seem to be operating in Dorchester without hindrance."

Caravan to Tour N. E. in Move To Boost the Lumber Industry

War Activities in New England

To stimulated production of pulpwood and lumber, the War Department Industrial Services announced today that a "Salute to Wood" caravan would begin touring New England on Oct. 25.

A motorized task force with artillery, anti-aircraft batteries, engineering, medical and quartering units will cover approximately 1,000 miles in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont at many wood and mill centers.

The caravan has been organized because pulpwood was 2,500,000 cords short of its 1943 quota and the lumber shortage was approximately 6,000,000 board feet, according to Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

Ship Launchings

Two more destroyer-escort vessels for the British are to be launched Saturday at the Hingham yard of Bethlehem Steel Company. Named for captains of the Royal Navy, HMS Riou will be christened by Mrs. Lisle F. Small, and HMS Rutherford will be sponsored by Mrs. Edward E. Roth.

The submarines Shark and Bream slid down the ways at Groton, Conn., yesterday within a short time of each other in the Electric Boat Company's first double launching.

Valuable Road

Army Engineers have completed what they regard as the world's "most valuable road," it was announced today at headquarters of the New England Division of the Corps of Engineers.

In Dutch Guiana, the road has a corduroy base of mahogany logs, one of the most common and durable woods to be found there. The material used for surfacing is bauxitex, an ore from which aluminum is made. Dutch Guiana having one of the world's richest deposits of this ore.

While these materials are the cheapest and most readily available in the South American colony, they are priceless in the United States, Engineers estimate. They have dubbed the link, which connects Zandery Field with the capitol city of Paramaribo, the "Million Dollar Highway."

USO Choralists

Junior hostesses of the United Service Organizations are invited to join a choral group which is having its first meeting tomorrow evening at 8 p. m. at the home of the director, Dr. Rose Wies Shain, 7 Naples Road, Brookline, Dr. Shain announced today.

Events Around Greater Boston

Monday

The American Guild of Organists presents E. Power Biggs in an organ recital at Harvard Church, Harvard Street, Brookline, at 8:15 p. m.

Tuesday

A concert by Victoria Samuelian, soprano, and Paul Bregor, pianist, will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret Morrison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, 12:15 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5

Radio Timetable: Page 5

Tufts Head Stresses Honesty In Promotion of Education

Whether American youth of the future is educated well or badly, depends largely upon the quality of public honesty and decency, according to Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Tufts College, who yesterday conferred degrees upon 45 students of that college and of Jackson College for Women, at convocation exercises in Cousens Gymnasium.

"Without honesty," said Dr. Carmichael, "all the skills we teach serve only to make our students more efficient in exploiting their fellow men."

He told his audience of parents and friends of pupils, that they would exert an influence far beyond their numbers in determining the kind of education that the professional educators would be permitted to pursue.

Dr. Carmichael warned that Americans should be concerned as to whether the education their children were receiving was "really education for living a rich, full life" or "training for the acquisition by the individual of specific skills to do a job that has to be done." Leadership in the future, as in the past, he said, would come from men who had been educated to live richly and fully.

"The nation must," he asserted, "for its own preservation, see to it that everyone has the advantage of an education which will bring to him a life enriched by an understanding of the human needs of a civilization that recognizes neither one master race nor one master stratum of society. The object of education," declared Dr. Carmichael, "is not merely getting a job done competently in the shortest possible time."

Dr. Julius E. Warren, State Commissioner of Education, also spoke to the students.

Seventy-five students in the V-12 Naval Training program also received degree honors at the exercises.

Elizabeth A. Weiant of New Britain, Conn., candidate for the degree of Master of Science in Biology, was one of three students to be elected from Tufts to the Society of the Sigma Xi, national honorary society for encouraging and promoting scientific research. Miss Weiant is said to be the only woman student to be elected to Sigma Xi. She will join the Tufts faculty as an assistant in the biology department Nov. 1.

Elected to Sigma Xi

Miss Elizabeth A. Weiant of New Britain, Conn., Tufts College graduate, is believed to be the only woman to be elected to this honorary society.

Shell Bounces Off Shell-Shape, Myrtle the Turtle Suggests

Myrtle the Turtle has taught Army ordnance experts essential lessons on "firestreaming," it was disclosed today by officials of the Boston Ordnance District.

Firestreaming, they explained, is the designing of tanks, tank destroyers and motorized artillery to shed enemy projectiles as easily as the horny shell of the turtle sheds the hoof of a horse.

Brig.-Gen. Burton O. Lewis, District Commander, who also released details on development of armor-piercing ammunition, told how models of Myrtle had won an Army ordnance service ribbon, but added that the turtle really ought to share it with early Model T's.

"We remember the early automobiles with their vertical windshields," General Lewis explained, "and we have seen how these have given way to profiles offering a minimum of wind resistance. So also our earlier tanks presented their upright armored surfaces to direct impact. Now the silhouettes are lower and the armor slopes in such a way that hard-hitting armor-piercing projectiles tend to bounce from their sides like hail from a sloping roof. Firestream design thus sheds missiles as effectively as streamlining, applied to the family automobile, sheds the invisible but very real barrier of air."

The exposed surfaces of the new vehicles present a minimum area to direct fire. The slope of the armor at all points provides a maximum turtle-like slant or curve so that enemy shells will bounce off harmlessly or with a minimum of damage.

General Lewis also described "a smashing production victory for an industry-ordnance team composed of top-flight steel producers, shell makers, War Production Board steel experts and hard driving ordnance department metallurgical engineers.

"When we started," General Lewis said, "we were definitely behind the eight ball. Today, we are outproducing the Axis with superior air and ground ammunition."

In order to meet huge production schedules, General Lewis said, two factors influenced the selection of both design and steels used. For many years, manufacturers of ordnance had been producing armor piercing projectiles of large caliber—8 to 16 inches—for the Navy. This backlog of knowledge was combined with the results of basic research conducted in Army ordnance arsenals to produce the new shells. The steels selected were of the same high alloy types previously used in the large Navy shells.

But as soon as major production problems had been straightened out, the tonnage of steel being consumed threatened to exhaust stock piles of critical alloys.

The Ordnance Department, a branch of the Army Service Forces, was therefore directed to study the reduction of alloys used in the steels for armor piercing projectiles, warned that high military characteristics must not be reduced.

This ordnance order began a long and energetic search for suitable low alloy steels. Steel producers, shell makers, metallurgical societies, WPB steel experts and the ordnance department pooled their vast resources and rolled up their sleeves. The work of the civilian group, including their expenses and the cost of producing experimental projectiles, was contributed gratis to the ordnance department. "The development was rushed until a superior triple alloy steel formula was found," General Lewis is added. "The new ordnance projectiles for air and ground invasion forces are far in advance of similar Nazi projectiles and can blast open Nazi plane and tank armor. In addition to having high military characteristic, these new projectiles will conserve tremendous quantities of virgin alloys. . . .

"Industry-ordnance teamwork has provided United Nations armies with countless lethal keys to Hitler's European fortress."

No, It's Not a Halloween Party

United States Army Signal Corps

Fall Fashions for Combat Troops

These grotesque costumes are not the latest designs for wearing to Halloween parties, but are uniforms for combat troops as displayed at the First Service Command Camouflage School at Camp Edwards, Mass. The "trick" uniforms shown above include the handpainted suit used in the jungles of Guadalcanal, the new ragamuffin suit, and the British battle suit.

Acting Mayor Issue Livens Council Race

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Among political observers today more attention is being focused on the City Council than in the past when a municipal election has been in the offing, because one of its 22 members may be named Acting Mayor of Boston within a year or two.

In view of the unusual prominence the Council may thus acquire, it is surprising to discover that there is so little apparent interest in or knowledge of the Council itself among the electorate which must go to the polls to determine the outcome of this off-year contest in less than a fortnight.

If Mayor Tobin should take a military leave of absence between now and Dec. 31, 1945, when his second four-year term expires, a special act of the State Legislature provides for the filling of his post with the Council President, who is elected annually from the Council membership.

Save for keeping a moderately decent rein on debate in the Council Chamber during the course of the regular weekly meetings, the current President, Thomas J. Hannon of Ward 13, Dorchester, has had little chance to distinguish himself this year, his first as presiding officer.

No Reflection

This is in no sense a reflection on Mr. Hannon; it is simply descriptive of the Council itself. The fact of the matter is—and most of the Council members will admit it—the Council can do very little to distinguish itself, because actually it can do very little.

As one observer put it, the legislative branch of the municipal government has almost nothing to legislate. This has been the case since 1909, when the framers of the Boston Charter restricted Council authority by concentrating executive and administrative authority in the Mayor's office.

For example, unlike many representative bodies, all appropriation orders originate not with the Council, but rather with the Mayor. The Council can only decrease, delete or pass the budget; it cannot originate or increase a loan on its own authority. Responsibility for unpopular action is ordinarily too much for the Councilors, and they regularly pass the budget appropriations as submitted by the Mayor.

Moreover, the city's Chief Executive makes all the important apopintments and the appointments stick. The Council has been deprived of the one weapon in the legislative arsenal that is generally prized most dearly—the right of appointment and removal.

Some powers that might have been vested in a municipal council have been delegated in Boston to administrative boards with wide discretion and limited responsibility to the city fathers. Land taking, for one, is not within the purview of the Council, but is the responsibility of the Board of Street Commissioners. Liquor licenses are granted by the Licensing Board.

Routine Powers

But despite the fact that the Council's powers are routine and narrow, largely confined to the enacting of police ordinances and superficial amendments, the members represent 22 words—22 fairly distinct neighborhoods—and thus serve a purpose.

They have been described as political brokers, the middleman between the City and the people; and in this sense, it is felt, they are an essential part of municipal government. At the same time they serve as a safety valve for the varying pressures on the municipal structure.

Neighborhood tradition is strong in Boston, and in the past when a Councilor from one part of the city, Brighton, for instance, has obtained some civic improvement for his ward, he is generally followed by Councilors from the other wards. The net result is that what benefits one section of the city tends to benefit all of Boston.

Curiously enough, while the citizens in each Ward have had by and large the representation they deserve—the Councilors they elect—they have been represented by minority candidates. Pluralities, not majorities, have obtained in more than half of the nine city elections since ward representation was adopted in 1925.

The wide open ward fights for the jobs, which pay $2,000 a year, has resulted in a Council of quite youthful men, many of them, of course, seeking a toehold on the lowest rung of the political ladder. Then too, the turnover in the biennial elections is high, varying from one-third to one-half of the Council membership in a normal year.

A combination of these factors may explain why the Council discusses city policies more or less perfunctorily, and quite frequently finds itself orating about totally unrelated issues. Some of these, picked at random, are five-cent fares, dimout restrictions, World Federation, gratuitous praise of nearly any political figure who has made good on the national scene, and so on.

Conversely interest has often been low when really important matters make their infrequent appearance before the Council. The building code hearings produce little real stir, while the curfew proposal proved to be much ado about nothing.

Baldwin Garretson

Aydelotte Answers Attack on Scholars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWARTHMORE, Pa., Oct. 18—Dr. Frank Aydelotte, American Secretary to the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, today replied to attacks made recently by the Chicago Tribune in its news and editorial columns on Rhodes scholars charging them with conspiring because of their years at Oxford to "overthrow the Republic" and restore the United States to its original status as a British colony.

"In a series of editorials during recent weeks," Dr. Aydelotte remarked, "Colonel McCormick's Chicago Tribune had indicted 1,000 Rhodes Scholars—except for those individuals who are able to clear themselves in the columns of the Tribune—as members of a conspiracy to repeal the Declaration of Independence and return these states to their former position as a British colony. As a piece of impertinence this ranks high.

"Who are the traitors whose guilt Colonel McCormick is so zealous to expose? They include a long list of college presidents and professors, heads of theological seminaries, pastors of prominent churches, members of leading law firms in all our great cities, officers of educational foundations, journalists, literary men and radio commentators of national reputation, men of prominence in the medical profession, in business, and in government service, and last but not least 250 members of the armed forces of the United States whom the Tribune is careful not to mention.

"An Old Story"

"The attack on American Rhodes Scholars as alien agents subsidized by foreign money for the purpose of undoing the Declaration of Independence is an old story. It was made in 1916 by George Sylvester Viereck, who has lately incurred Uncle Sam's displeasure for his pro-German activities.

"During the early years of the last war, while the United States was still neutral, Mr. Viereck published a journal called The Fatherland, frankly devoted to the German cause. The purpose of this publication was to mobilize pro-German sentiment and especially to discourage the Government of the United States from protecting its rights on the high seas. It was bitterly antagonistic to any pro-English or Pro-French sentiment in this country.

"In its edition for March 22, 1916, The Fatherland published an article entitled "The Great Conspiracy Exposed," which was called by the editor the most important article which it had been his privilege to publish hitherto. It exposed "The Cecil Rhodes conspiracy against the independence of the United States," using the same misstatements which have lately been repeated by the Chicago Tribune, and just as the Tribune has dragged in Wendell Willkie, so The Fatherland did not hesitate to say that various public men, including President Eliot of Harvard, had likewise been bought with Rhodes' money.

The Fatherland Surpassed

"The Chicago Tribune, however, goes a little further than The Fatherland. It attacks all Old Oxonians, whether Rhodes Scholars or not, and even makes the statement that 'any man who chose to have himself educated in a foreign country, no matter what country it was, must fall under suspicion along with the Rhodes Scholars.'

"The Tribune thus places under suspicion several signers of the Declaration of Independence and a long line of distinguished American scholars and divines who, during the last 150 years, have studied in Canada, England, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries, including one must suppose exchange scholars to Latin-American countries under the good neighbor policy.

"The plain facts are that just as no nation in the modern world is or can be strong enough to protect its vital interests by its own efforts, it is also true that no country can be self-sufficient in learning and culture. We are living in an age in which international collaboration is a necessity in the realm of intellect as well as in the realm of politics. Extreme and narrow isolationism of the type represented by the Chicago Tribune and by Representative Hoffman is contrary to the national interest and there is impressive evidence that the great mass of the American people are beginning to see that such is the case.

Allied Co-operation

"We are winning this war and saving ourselves from Axis domination not by our own efforts alone, but by collaboration with the British, the Russians, the Chinese, and various smaller national groups. That is not a matter of opinion; it is a matter of fact. The American people have learned it not in the lecture halls of Oxford, but on the battle fields of Pearl Harbor, Guadalcanal, North Africa, and Italy. They are not likely, in spite of Colonel McCormick, to forget this lesson of the necessity of international collaboration after the war is won.

"The facts about the Rhodes Scholars are public property, accessible to anyone who is willing to subscribe for the American Oxonian or willing to read that magazine in any of the numerous public libraries which take it. The Rhodes Scholars return to the United States better Americans than they were when they went to England. They are not and never have been organized into a secret society. No attempt is made to influence their political beliefs much less to undermine their loyalty to the United States of America.

"Anyone who knows the University of Oxford will know how impossible it would be to use that university, which for generations has been dedicated to individual liberty and freedom of thought, for any propaganda purposes. The Rhodes Scholars have, in the 40 years since the Scholarships were established, made a great contribution to American life in education, in the ministry, in law, medicine, business, journalism, government service, and other occupations.

Political Opinion

"Among the group of Rhodes Scholars will be found men of every variety of political and social opinion. The Rhodes Scholars maintain an association, but they have jealously refused to allow it at any time in its history to express an opinion, by no matter how large a majority, on any political subject.

"The Rhodes Scholars have a right to be extremely proud of their record in the present war. The Chicago Tribune publishes a list, reprinted by Representative Hoffman in the Congressional Record, of 49 Rhodes Scholars engaged in civilian war work.

"It is characteristic of the Chicago Tribune's carelessness as to facts that this list should be so short and inadequate. The truth is that about 135 Rhode Scholars are employed in civilian war jobs, another 55 are in government service and were so engaged before the war began. Another 15 are making outstanding contributions to the work which is being done in this country in the study of postwar problems, of which Representative Fulbright of Arkansas is a distinguished example.

Servicemen Ignored

"Most outrageous, however, is the fact that Representaitve Hoffman and the Chicago Tribune, in speaking of the war record of the Rhodes Scholars, have completely ignored some 250 who are enrolled in the armed services of the United States. Since there are fewer than 350 ex-Rhodes Scholars of military age, this record is one which could hardly be matched by any similar group.

"The peacetime record of the Rhodes Scholars and the hundreds of positions of responsibility and importance to whic' they have risen is too long a story for a newspaper article. One result of the Rhodes Scholarships, however, I can allude to briefly: that is the fact that the success of the Rhodes Scholarships has stimulated the establishment by American philanthropists of similar schemes bringing Englishmen to study in the Unitetd States. The largest and most important of these is the Commonwealth Fellowships, but there are half a dozen smaller endowments which are equally successful.

"The fact is that as an indirect result of the Rhodes Scholarships more Englishmen are, in normal times, financed for study in the United States than there are Rhodes Scholars who go to Oxford.

Similar Foundations

"The influence of the Rhodes Scholarships has, in addition, brought about the establishment of other similar foundations for international study. The most important of these is the Guggenheim Foundation. Others are the fellowships established by the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, the fellowships offered by the American Scandinavian Foundation, and appointments financed by half a dozen similar funds. These great schemes for international study have made an immense contribution to American life.

"In attacking the Rhodes Scholarships and other similar foundations the Chicago Tribune and Representative Hoffman are opposing the deepest intellectual and spiritual interests of our American civilization. They treat with cynical contempt the effort for international understanding which, through the elimination of war, will make possible for us in this country to preserve our American way of life and realize our American ideals."

Rhodes Scholar Trio Serving in Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Oct. 18

There are three members of the present House of Representatives who are Rhodes scholars.

Until this present session, the only Rhodes scholar ever elected to Congress was Charles Russell Clason, a Massachusetts Republican, who is in his seventh year in the House.

The two newcomers who likewise studied at Oxford University, England, on Rhodes Scholarships are Republican William Fulbright, an Arkansas Democrat, and Representative Robert Hale, a Republican from Maine.

All three are lawyers, and each one has acquired four degrees.

Chicago Hello-Girl 'Tops' In Labor Board's Survey

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP) — What it costs the telephone girl in Chicago to live, together with a graphic presentation of her charms and abilities, was under consideration of a special panel of the National War Labor Board today.

According to the Chicago Telephone Traffic Union, which is currently seeking higher wages in the NWLB hearing, these are the weekly costs for an operator.

	1938	1943
Room and board	$10.75	$13.43
Clothing	3.01	3.86
Candy, etc.	.50	.62
Church	.12	.15
Entertainment	1.64	2.05
Income taxes	0.00	4.00
War bonds	0.00	2.50

On the other hand, Leslie Hackett, attorney for the company, presented a glowing description of the qualities of a telephone girl.

In addition, according to the testimony of Emma I. Jascot, Union President, the "Hello-Girl" must deliver messages for people too busy to call themselves, handle conversations for the hard of hearing, speak for persons unable to speak English, give information concerning hotels, train times, and places of amusement, advice on how to have money by placing calls at certain times, and have even given money to help servicemen caught in difficulties.

All in all, she's quite a gal, and the panel decided to ponder the union request for increases averaging $5 weekly. The originial contract expired April 4, 1943.

The company said the girls averaged $29.76 weekly now.

Senator Caraway Asks School Funds

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Senator Hattie W. Caraway (D) of Arkansas today appealed for Senate passage of legislation authorizing $300,000,000 in Federal grants to public schools.

In one of her rare speeches, the only woman Senator told her colleagues that 110 schools in her home State had closed because of inability to obtain qualified teachers and 200 others will be unable to operate for normal terms, because of a shortage of funds.

She said the crisis had developed despite the fact that Arkansas ranks above the nation's average in the percentage of state revenues devoted to education.

Meanwhile, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio and other opponents of the measure planned to offer a motion to refer the bill to the special committee on postwar economic policy and planning for consideration along with other "postwar expenditures."

Senate Group Studies Postwar Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee began consideration today of two foreign policy declarations, one drafted by its own subcommittee, and an amended and strengthened draft submitted by 11 Senators both inside and outside the Committee.

The proposed new version, prepared by Senators Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, Carl Hatch (D) of New Mexico, Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire and Burnet R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina, now reads as follows:

"That the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with the other United Nations in the establishment and maintenance of an international organization to promote co-operation among nations, with authority to settle international disputes peacefully and with power, including military force, to suppress military aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

If the Foreign Relations Committee does not adopt the proposed amendments in substance, the new version will be taken to the floor of the Senate for a roll-call vote. The choice will be between a more specific declaration and the following resolution as originally proposed:

"Resolved by the Senate of the United States:

"That the war against all our enemies be waged until complete victory is achieved;

"That the United States cooperate with its comrades in arms in securing a just and honorable peace.

"That the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

Indications today were that there was little prospect that the full committee would accept the amendments. Leading members showed outspoken opposition, particularly Senators Walter F. George (D) of Georgia; Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa; Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan; Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, and Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California. The last is opposed to any commitments at this time.

Young Communists Reorganize Forces

New York, Oct. 18

The American Youth for Democracy has been organized by members of the former Young Communist League which was dissolved.

William Robert McCarthy, Quincy, Mass., a ship rigger and President of a Congress of Industrial Organizations ship builders union local in Boston, presided at the organizing session and said that the new organization embodied "the broadest appeal to American youth."

Canadian Medal Of Merit Set Up

OTTAWA, Oct. 18 (AP)—Establishment of the first distinctly Canadian decoration for merit—the "Canada Medal"—and its approval by King George VI was announced last night by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

It may be won by any citizen, civilian or uniformed, in recognition of "meritorious service above and beyond the faithful performance of duties," and may be awarded citizens of other countries.

The medal, to be produced at the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa, is a silver disk, bearing on the obverse the crowned effigy of King George and on the reverse the Arms of the Dominion and the word "Canada."

On a bar attached to the mount of the medal is the inscription "merit" ["merite" for French-Canadian recipients]. The ribbon is of three stripes, red, white and red.

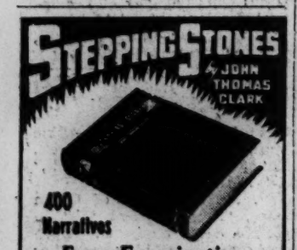
It May Upset Globe: Justice Forgot Robe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The laugh was on Associate Justice Hugo L. Black Oct. 15.

Absent-mindedly he marched into the Supreme Court chamber and took his seat without his black robe.

Lawyers gazed at him in astonishment. A deputy clerk rushed up and whispered to him. Without changing his expression in the least, the jurist left the chamber and returned in a couple of minutes wearing his robe.

Court attendants expressed the opinion this was the first time in history that a justice had sat on the bench dressed only in a business suit.



Free Examination

This is the book envisaged by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch

"We should clothe the Bible in a dress through which its beauty might best shine!"

Approximately 400 Bible stories—King James Version—complete in sequence . . . no interruption of thought. Sometimes the narrative is taken from as many as six books of the Bible. Reading time two to six minutes each. Features UNUSUAL! . . . Nothing even similar has ever been done before.

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STEPPING-STONES, with its intriguing, quick, cross-reference index, is proving indispensable to Bible students, ministers, teachers, lawyers, writers, business men, housewives, mothers . . . Its appeal to youth is expressed by a young man of 17. "So fascinating! I read 149 pages the first night before putting it down."

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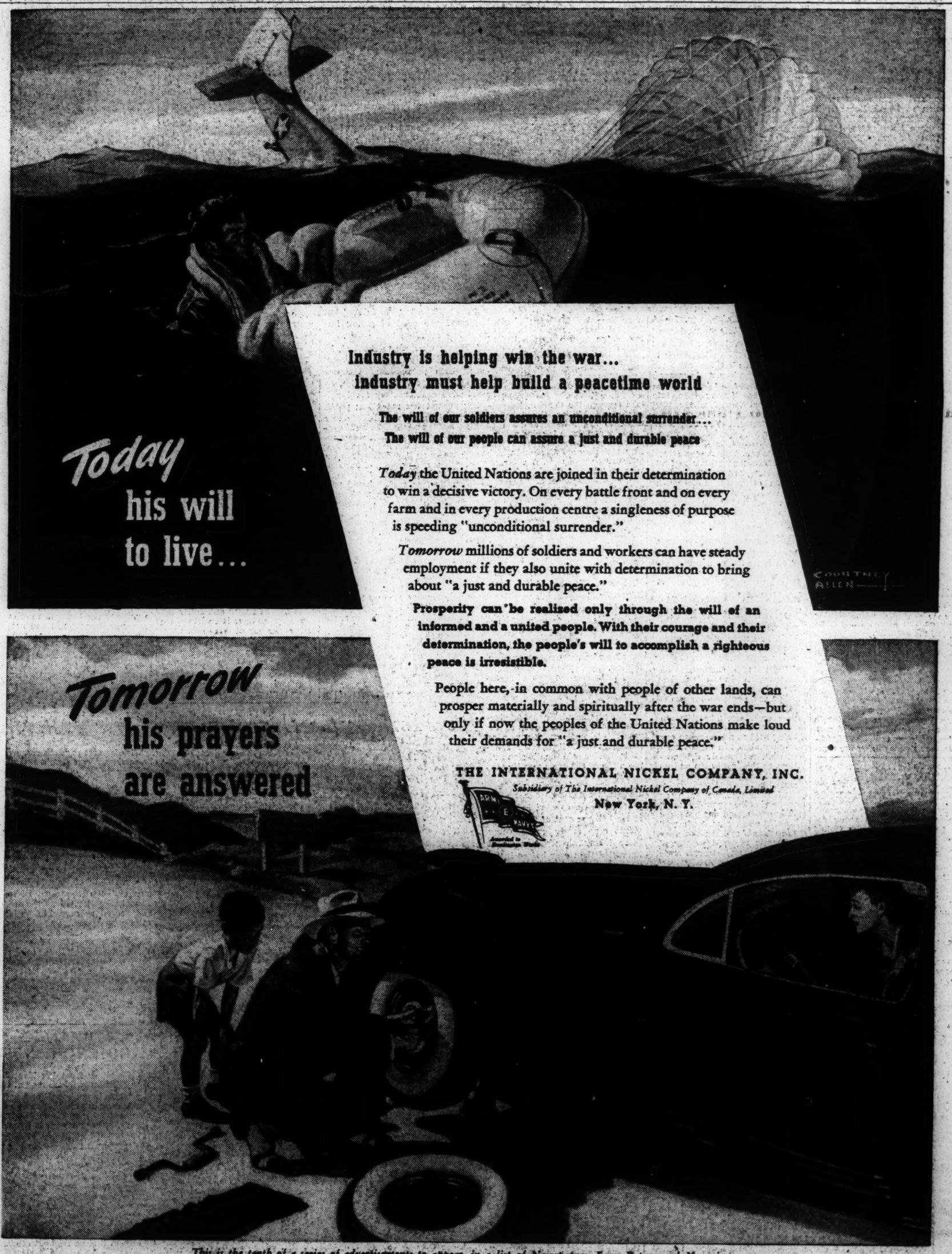
Today his will to live...
Industry is helping win the war...
industry must help build a peacetime world
The will of our soldiers assures an unconditional surrender...
The will of our people can assure a just and durable peace
Today the United Nations are joined in their determination to win a decisive victory. On every battle front and on every farm and in every production centre a singleness of purpose is speeding "unconditional surrender."
Tomorrow millions of soldiers and workers can have steady employment if they also unite with determination to bring about "a just and durable peace."
Prosperity can be realized only through the will of an informed and a united people. With their courage and their determination, the people's will to accomplish a righteous peace is irresistible.
People here, in common with people of other lands, can prosper materially and spiritually after the war ends—but only if now the peoples of the United Nations make loud their demands for "a just and durable peace."
COURTNEY ALLEN
Tomorrow his prayers are answered
THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC.
Subsidiary of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited
New York, N. Y.
ARMY NAVY

This is the tenth of a series of advertisements to appear in a list of Newspapers, Farm Papers and Magazines.

Salvation Army Fund Drive Added to Women's Work

Women's Activities

Women of Greater Boston have added collecting funds for the Salvation Army in its Annual Maintenance Appeal to their already well-filled schedule of jobs taken over in wartime. The Salvation Army, which carries on continuously on the home front and also provides numerous wartime facilities, is a service organization whose work women appreciate and understand, and therefore one for which they are well able to voice an appeal.

This has been proved by the results the newly formed Women's Division is getting, because it was Mrs. Andrew Atwell's Belmont group that was one of the first to go over the top on its quota.

Chairman of the Women's Sponsoring Committee is Mrs. Charles B. Barnes who points out in a letter to hundreds of women in Greater Boston that The Army, a combination of social agencies, is doing a valuable job on the Home Front. She urges that more women visit its various institutions to learn first hand of the efficiency and worthiness of these branches of The Army's services.

Many of the volunteer workers have sons or daughters on war fronts who send word from all around the world of the outstanding work of the Salvation Army in World War II.

To carry on its home service and war service activities The Army must raise $310,000 in its Greater Boston appeal, which has two weeks to run.

Rumtique Sale

Bargain-hunters will find an assortment of treasures at the annual Rumtique Sale sponsored by the New England Farm and Garden Association at Horticultural Hall tomorrow. Doors open at 10 a. m. Articles have been appraised by Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, President, and Mrs. Charles F. Rowley. General chairman is Mrs. John H. Cunningham. Proceeds go for maintenance of the philanthropic shop at 39 Newbury Street. A new autumn feature will be the fresh fruit and vegetable sale, presided over by Mrs. Albert J. Farnsworth and Mrs. Richard Madden.

Junior League

The Junior League of Boston is holding its annual membership tea tomorrow afternoon. Instead of the usual welcome to new provisional members, an interleague member from Washington, Mrs. Horace Harrison Smith, will speak on her experiences in China, and Miss Charlotte Maude Rantoul will tell of her work with a mobile canteen unit of the Red Cross in the Middle East. This year's provisionals already have many thousands of hours of volunteer service to their credit.

Jewish Meeting

The Boston Section of the National Council of Jewish Women held its first fall meeting this afternoon at the Temple Center, Beacon Street. Boris Goldovsky, pianist-commentator, was guest artist. The program, which included talks by women of the armed forces, was arranged by Mrs. Berthold Stern. Mrs. Arnold Rosenberg was hostess.

D. A. R. Programs

The Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, meeting at the Josiah Quincy Mansion, Wollaston, this afternoon, heard a talk by Mrs. William E. Chanery, covering her experiences during a winter in Burma. Mrs. Arthur I. Burgess, Regent, and other delegates reported on the recent State conference in Worcester.

At the meeting of the Boston Tea Party Chapter at Royall House, Medford, tomorrow at 1:45 p. m., Miss Marion L. Decrow, National Defense chairman will present a "spit fire" plan for the chapter's part in the State Society's victory program. The State goal is the purchase of a fourth laundry trailer unit, a third mobile blood plasma unit, and $4,000,000 in War Bonds during the coming year. Following the business meeting, there will be a humorous program by Louise Dyer Harris.

Meeting Tomorrow

Professional Women's Club—Business meeting at 7:30 p. m., Mrs. Natalie B. Weidner presiding; program at 8:15 featuring Miss Margaret Slattery, author, speaking on "Ideas Are Dynamite."

Newtonville Woman's Club—Colonel Cooper, noted photographer, will speak at 2:30 p. m. Mrs. James Shea has charge of the social hour at 1:30. Miss Estelle Marsh, President, asks members to note that the first book review is postponed until Friday, Oct. 29.

Manuscript Club of Boston—"Poetry of Two Wars" will be the subject discussed by Dr. Elizabeth W. Manwaring, Professor of English at Wellesley College, at the Hotel Pioneer, 8 p. m. Study groups meet at 7:15.

Hingham Woman's Club—American Home Day will feature the handcrafts of Hingham. During the morning session Mrs. Harold Searles will show how to block print Christmas cards; Mrs. Parker Starratt will talk on pottery making; Mrs. Kenneth J. Sullo on slip covers; and Mrs. Robert E. Tinkham on weaving. In the afternoon Vally M. Stratton of Plymouth will discuss "Fashions Through 1200 Year." Mrs. William Ripley, Jr. is chairman and the meeting will be held at the Wompatuck Club.

Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club—At the Y. W. C. A., 8 p. m., Mrs. Agnes C. Blake chairman; guest speaker, Percy A. Brigham.

Quest and Question Club of Winthrop—Mrs. Harry D. Hamilton will read a paper on "Our Neighbors Down the Road," at the home of Mrs. Walter J. Staples, 214 Somerset Ave., 2 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts — Authors' Luncheon, 12:30 p. m., under the chairmanship of Miss Rosamond Coolidge.

U. S. Prospects For the Future Called 'Great'

Describing future prospects of America as "great," John K. Jessup, chairman of the Committee on Postwar Planning of editors of Time, Life, and Fortune, brought to the Conference on Distribution a message of complacency founded on confidence in the nation's weapons for prosperity and peace.

"Our political system is sound and our economic system is sound. Far more important, we have a basic value judgment, a moral purpose, which Americans agree on and which can inspire all our policies to a successful conclusion," he said. "This purpose is the freedom and initiative of the individual man. All we have to do when the war is over is to start hooking up our politics, our economics and our moral purpose together.

"The reason for my complacency is not that this will be easy, or that the obstacles ahead will vanish with the uttering of a magic word. But one can be thankful that we have in our own country so powerful a set of weapons for prosperity and peace.

"Our future is not of a guaranteed brightness; it offers us merely another and larger chance to use our strength. Who asks for more?"

Mr. Jessup pointed out that the real strength of our form of government is in its flexibility. "It has survived only because it has changed, and it has changed because we have had talented politicians who bent it to the people's needs. If it is to survive its next great crisis which will come after the war, some changes in our present Governmental methods must certainly be made.

"Defects in our sprawling executive bureaucracy and in our badly staffed, badly organized and badly led Congress are not imposed upon us by the Constitution, nor by fate either. They can be remedied by a simple exercise of our own political will."

Discuss Distribution Problems

By a Staff Photographer

Prominent Figures at the 15th Boston Conference

Left to right—O. Fred Rost, Editor, Wholesaler's Salesman; F. Frank Vorenberg, President, Boston Retail Trade Board and Gilchrist Company, and George Hansen, President, Chandler & Company.

Author of the Ruml Plan Tells 'Few of the Things to Shoot At'

Visualizing the Library of Congress as a potential "cornerstone of a national university of a special type" and the Council of State Governments as a modern channel for "important postwar planning," Beardsley Ruml, author of the Ruml pay-as-you-go tax plan, today outlined "a few of the things we have to shoot at" in the postwar era.

At the luncheon session of the Conference on Distribution, Mr. Ruml, Treasurer of R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., and Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, described the objectives as "splendid goals" that "give us great promise for the future" but stressed the need of giving immediate attention to the war.

Things we have to shoot at, he said, include "high employment and high production; maximum activity of private enterprise, an effective compensatory fiscal policy; prompt tax reduction; public works planned to contribute to a more stable and more efficient construction industry; a minimum protection against the hazards of life; and finally an improvement in the operations and position of our representative processes."

Congress, he said, "should provide itself with much more adequate technical and professional services. Congress has not made the provision for its own needs that modern times require. It has been too dependent on outside experts, occasional and fortuitous consultation, and on the permanent establishments of the administrative branch. These good sources of information should not be brushed aside but Congress should have its own technical services fully equipped to handle problems as the recognized servant of Congress.

"The Library of Congress lends itself admirably to important extension and development. In time, it might become the cornerstone of a national university of a special type, a great institution of learning, serving the people generally and at the same time available to the members of Congress, and responsiveto every technical need."

Turning to the Council of State Governments as a source of intelligent postwar planning, Mr. Ruml and the states,—every one of them —are associated officially together in the Council. "Because of the youth of the Council of State Governments, its procedures are well adapted to modern times," he added, "and because it does not have responsibility for either legislative or administrative action, it is able to approach national questions with simple directness and with a minimum of partisan compromise. Recent memoranda coming from the Council on the subject of postwar reconstruction and agriculture reach levels of excellence rarely attained in reports of representative bodies."

Distribution Parley Aim Praised by Jones

Jesse H. Jones, United States Secretary of Commerce, sent this message to the Conference, which was read at today's luncheon session:

"Business is faced with so many problems, immediate and in the postwar period, that it is essential they be given intelligent consideration.

"The Boston Conference on Distribution, for a good many years, has served a most excellent purpose in bringing together business interests for an exchange of views.

"The Department of Commerce has worked closely with your organization and appreciates the benefits arising from your sessions, both to business and to government."

Maine Protects Its Coupons —Augusta Offered 5 Safes

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 18—A series of breaks into the local board of Price Administration led State headquarters officials last week to put all boards on the alert for similar intrusions. Apparently seeking coupons for "black market" ust, thethieves broke into the Oakland Board where they succeeded only in obtaining application forms, but at Brunswick a typewriter, application forms, and 15 copies of Ration Book No. 4 were taken. The Augusta local board, located next door to State headquarters, appealed for the donation of a safe to store its coupons and ration books now kept at police headquarters, and was able to choose from five offers.

1,000 Men Placed

Placement of discharged servicemen is no longer a future program, Francis J. McDonnell, United States Veterans' representative of the Maine branch of the United States Employment Service disclosed at a meeting of employment service managers. Already, he said, more than 1,000 Maine men discharged from service in the present war have been placed in jobs through the Service. Regardless of disabilities, they are all eager to begin work as soon as possible, and much is being accomplished in placing them in jobs for which they are fitted and which offer future prospects. A veterans' representative is attached to each of the 14 Maine local USES offices. Maine's system of local committees formed to find employment for returning servicemen has been widely copied throughout the country.

Rehabilitation Work

The impact of war-accelerated industry in Maine was reflected last week in disclosure by Leroy N. Koonz, Director of the State Education Department's vocational rehabilitation division, that a 70 per cent increase in industrial accidents had boosted his work to abnormal proportions. Branch offices have been opened at Augusta, Bangor, Lewiston, and Portland, he said, to handle the task of re-establishing physically handicapped, unemployed men and women through vocational guidance, training and placement. He said servicemen discharged from duty as the result of non-service-connected handicaps are eligible for rehabilitation. He said the division now has a file of 800 cases awaiting investigation.

Maine's Potatoes Safe

Maine has succeeded in getting at least 85 per cent of its wartime potato crop safely under cover. More tubers already have been harvested than ever before in the Aroostook potato empire.

The potatoes were being loaded and shipped at the rate of more than 400 cars a day. The surplus, for which storage could not be found, was being placed in huge pits dug by State Highway Department shovels and protected by a covering of canvas, straw and dirt.

For the remaining 12,000,000 bushels, anxiety was expressed with the possibility any day of a freeze, but officials were hopeful of salvaging the entire crop. Everything humanly possible had been done to take advantage of the huge crop badly needed to meet wartime food demands. Glowing praise was given to 400 Boy Scouts from neighboring New England states, who completed their work at the end of the week, 1,400 adult workers from other states, hundreds of soldiers and thousands of residents who trimmed normal activity to a minimum and devoted all possible time to the harvest.

Hull Sends Greetings To Distribution Parley

Greetings from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State were read at the luncheon session today as follows:

"The Boston Conference on Distribution has established for itself a well-merited reputation as an outstanding forum for the consideration of business questions. The fifteenth meeting of the Conference is being held at a time when our country stands in urgent need of such responsible deliberations as this institution and its present program make possible.

"We must have faith as we and other peoples more fully understand our problems we will also have the courage, the wisdom and the tolerance to create a world worthy of mankind's sacrifices and aspirations.

"I am happy, indeed, to extend my greetings to the Conference and to express the hope that its work may result in a fruitful contribution to our understanding of both the problems and the opportunities of a better future."

Gets Colgate Award

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 18 (AP) —Dr. Markham W. Stackpole of Milton, Mass., is recipient of Colgate University's Alumni Corporation Distinguished Service Medal for 1943. Dr. Stackpole accepted the award from Dr. Everett Case, Colgate President, at a dinner Saturday night.

Postwar Boom in Business Seen In Coming Needs of Rural U. S.

Commercial interests will face "the biggest potential civilian advertising, manufacturing, selling, and distributing activity" in supplying the postwar needs of rural America, Raymond W. Miller, consultant on rural affairs, told the Conference on Distribution today.

In filling these needs, he said, a twin service will have been performed—the wheels of commerce will have been kept rolling and North America will have become a better place in which to live.

A seven-plank platform for business was submitted by Mr. Miller for recognition in postwar rural planning as follows:

1. People in the countryside must live in richer and fuller life or those who have left will not return and many of those now there will leave.
2. Marketing and procurement co-operatives will increase.
3. Many special types of supplies and machinery for nonagricultural use will be needed.
4. Rural homes and enterprises will largely become electrified.
5. New industrial enterprises will follow the transmission lines.
6. The war development of air, truck, and rail transportation will make it possible to move fresh supplies from and durable goods to rural communities as never before.
7. Vocational education, based upon new techniques developed in the war, will be a part of rural curricula.

These requirements, said Mr. Miller, cannot be implemented by the engineering or sales or advertising departments alone.

"The interest of company executives, concerned with human welfare, is needed. The business concerns that will do this, in the light of their capacity to serve, will find in postwar rural America not only customers, but friends and neighbors," he added.

Warning that "we are in the midst of one of the most epochal population movements that has ever been a part of North American life," Mr. Miller frankly said that many families "after having had a taste of the better material things during the war years will not want to return to neglected, run-down communities and homes without modern improvements."

With its vast research resources, he said, "business should study the postwar needs of rural America and find what part it can play in its progress and rehabilitation."

H. W. Crydenwise

The Rev. H. W. Crydenwise, who passed on at his home in Lexington yesterday, was a well-known retired Episcopal clergyman.

A graduate of Colgate University and the Syracuse Divinity School, the Rev. Mr. Crydenwise had served as rector in parishes in Susquehanna, Pa.; Waverly, Copenhagen, Clinton, Massena, Richfield Springs, and Albany, N. Y., during 37 years in the ministry. He was rector of Holy Innocents' Church and canon of the Cathedral of All Saints in Albany for 15 years until his retirement in 1937 when he was made honorary canon for life.

Buy More Bonds, Urges Cagney

By a Staff Photographer

'Johnny Came Lately' to the Navy Yard

Jimmie Cagney, motion picture star, was in Boston today pushing the sale of war bonds. He got to the Navy Yard in time to talk to the workers at their lunch hour, to sing "He's a Yankee Doodle Dandy," and dance a few steps. Then he had luncheon in the officers' mess. This evening he plans to visit the Stage Door Canteen and the Buddies' Club before returning to his home in Nantucket. His first picture as an independent producer, "Johnny Come Lately," opens Thursday at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters.

Co-operation Held Key To Postwar Commerce

Continued from Page 1

the luncheon session, Sir Gerald admitted that if Britain wants to "keep up our standard of living we shall have to go on importing on much the same scale as before the war." But, he pointed out, trade expansion will permit going "forward with confidence" if it is considered as creating more markets rather than more competitors.

British Approach

The British Government envisages its approach to postwar trade along the broad lines of the Atlantic Charter, and of Article VII of the Mutual Aid Agreement, Sir Gerald said. "That is to say to an expanding world economy in which co-operation with a view to increasing the total amount of trade, will take precedence over competition in a restrictive market."

"The old way of looking at international trade was too often based upon the belief that there is only so much world trade to be done and that, if some other nation gets our share, we shall have to go short," said Sir Gerald. "This belief flowed from the assumption that there is a fixed amount of world trade for which everybody must fight.

"The truth, we believe, is that there lies before all of us the possibility of an enormous expansion in world trade. Industrial growth has taken place in many countries overseas, accelerated in many cases by the exigencies of war. If we determine to look upon this, not as creating more competitors but as creating more markets, we can go forward with confidence.

"It will need a changing and adaptable export policy on the part of industry to supply the changing needs of overseas countries as their economies become more advanced. It will also call for a degree of international co-operation in a number of ways such as has not been achieved before and which, we imagine, can only be achieved under the leadership of our two countries."

Britain's postwar economic policy, continued Sir Gerald, "envisages first the maintaining of full employment within Great Britain itself; second, the reduction of barriers to the flow of goods between country and country; third, means to prevent disastrous ups and downs in the price of raw materials; fourth, an international monetary system to enable world trade to run smoothly in gear with the full employment policies in the separate countries; fifth, some form of international direction of investments for development purposes all over the world.

Change in Attitude

". . . We British will be more community-minded, yes, and more world-minded in our thinking and attiudes than we have ever been.

"And we should not be alone in this, for, if it be true that it is not only a war but a world revolution through which we are traveling, I rather think that well-nigh every mother's son and mothers, too, will have to collect a lot of old ideas in the coming bye and bye and place them on a scrap heap to avoid being placed on a scrap heap themselves."

Regarding some sort of international monetary arrangement, Sir Gerald said that such proposals "are not in themselves a means of increasing trade, but their realization represents an indispensable step if we are to rid ourselves of the varied and complicated devices for blocking currencies and diverting or restricting trade which, before the war, forced on many countries additional and serious obstacles to commerce and prosperity."

Other problems confronting the various nations were listed by Sir Gerald, pointing out that "the problem of each country's own domestic prosperity is of course a matter for regulation and decision by itself alone, although it in part depends and in turn has its repercussions upon the volume of international trade.

Aid to Prosperity

"General prosperity would be greatly helped by the nature and timing of suitable domestic schemes in each country. Here exists a field for co-ordinated action.

"It is within this expansionist framework beneficial to every trading nation that Britain hopes to return vigorously to the prosecution of her export trade after the war. It is not going to be easy at the outset. There will be so much repairing to be done that the demands for goods will be so great that a temporary boom, especially in countries devastated yet still blessed with good purchasing power, looms as a danger.

"Yet we are looking forward to the day when peace comes again and, provided we let common sense and relatively recent experiences begin to guide us from now on, our exporters can repair and eventually resume their markets in all parts of the world.

"When that era dawns, we shall once again need a lively trade with Latin America to pay for the considerable raw material and food imports which we must obtain from the Latin-American republics in our own interest and in theirs.

"We must also hope and endeavor to sell within the United States in quantities greater than the often insignificant ones of prewar days, those traditional specialties for which Britain is so well known and for which many Americans have so keen an appreciation.

Europe Vital to World

"Nor can we forget the thickly populated continent of Europe, for it is at our door and we cannot fail to realize more than any other nation how vital to the whole world, politically and economically, is the restabilization of the countries which go to make up that vast congeries of races.

"There is no 'having done with Europe.' The peace of the world, without which those who have cannot keep what they have or profit by what they have, depends very largely on the restabilization of Europe.

"Once the war is over, raw materials, at present so closely controlled by the governments of the United Nations, must again become freely available to purchasers everywhere at the same price.

"Each country must realize that, if is to sell its own products, it must, in the longer run, be willing to accept an equal value of products producted by other countries. There are no other means of eventual payment except the give and take of goods or services. The arteries of foreign commerce must permit the free flow of goods—no one can rely on lip service to the idea of freer international trade if every move in that direction encounters successful opposition from some special quarter.

"What we must seek, in collaboration and mutual trust, are means for freeing, facilitating, and developing the distribution in world trade of any increasing volume of products of all kinds."

Low-Cost Service Seen Vital For Railroads' Future

Future of the railroads was seen to depend on "two vital factors—cheapness and efficiency"—by R. V. Fletcher, Vice-President of the Association of American Railroads, who told the Conference on Distribution he could see no serious threat to the "supremacy of the railroads as the premier carriers of the world's traffic."

Present railroad rates are very low, he said. "They will continue to be so. The rails probably cannot compete with the water lines in the matter of cheapness; on the other hand, the water lines cannot compete with the rails in the matter of speed.

"The rails can never compete with the airplane in the matter of speed; the air lines can never compete with the rails in the matter of cost. If the rails can give the public a fair degree of rapid transit, coupled with costs that industry can bear, they should be able to hold their own in the competitive struggle that lies ahead.

"To accomplish these ends they must never cease their efforts to improve and cheapen the service. Much equipment now in use must be rebuilt and modernized. The use of light-weight metals and alloys for construction of cars will increase; tracks, bridges and terminals must be improved and in many cases rebuilt; operating methods must be studied with a view to economy; mechanical appliances and processes must be reexamined in the light of technological developments. All of these factors will require patience, skill, labor, and capital.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meat, Butter, Etc. — Today — Brown stamps "C," "D," "E," and "F" in ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Oct. 30.

Sugar—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 14 in Book 1, good for five pounds, expires, Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, also expire.

Nov. 1—Stamp No. 29 in book 4 becomes valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—Oct. 20—Blue stamps, "U," "V," and "W" expire.

Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" will expire.

Nov. 1—First series of Green Stamps, "A," "B," and "C," in Book No. 4—to be issued before end of October—will become valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book No. 2.

Gasoline—No. 8 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 8. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Nov. 9—New "A" gasoline coupons become valid at midnight.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Oct. 31. Last day for tire inspection for B-book holders; C-Book holders, Nov. 30. New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601 a month.

Roosevelt Note to Distributors

Greetings from President Roosevelt to the Boston Conference on Distribution were read at the luncheon session today as follows:

"Despite the impact of war demands, domestic distributive channels have been kept open to a great degree. It has not been possible to keep all markets supplied with all the things we would like to have, but the essentials have been available in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of industry and the consumer.

"This has been due to the splendid job done by our means of distribution and the intelligent way in which producers have allocated their output.

"I notice that this year's conference is concerned largely with postwar problems. We will have a distribution problem then in providing peacetime goods on an equable basis. The longer the war lasts, the more tremendous this problem will be.

"It is my hope that the distributive trades will be as intelligent in supplying postwar demands as they have been during the period of conflict. It will be fully as important then as it is now to make certain that no segment of our population is neglected."

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MEZZANINE FLOOR
Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.; Sundays—1 p. m. to 11 p. m.

FALMOUTH
Collins Block
Main Street
Open: Weekdays Holidays and Sundays 2 to 10 p. m.

All Servicemen and Servicewomen WELCOME

New England Handicrafts Show—Rare Art Treasures Bestowed on Harvard

Contemporary Work Shown At Worcester Art Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

Worcester, Mass.

The Worcester Art Museum has assembled a comprehensive display of contemporary New England handicrafts under the direction of Max W. Sullivan. This large, carefully selected aggregate of handmade objects reveals the scope of accomplishment in the six States. It gives an opportunity to about 500 craftsmen to show the fruits of their labors, the results of long, patient development of special skills with an application of marked quality to useful articles. Close to 1,000 visitors crowded the galleries at the opening, and they revealed by their expressive enthusiasm ho wmuch they cherish hand-wrought things, and what a feeling of affection and kinship they have for the workmanship of fellow New Englanders.

The laymen is united with functional art by a natural link. For he also would, if he could, make, shape, whittle, and weave. But lacking the aptitude, he holds in high esteem those who possess the native endowment. Furthermore, the objects made have not the aloof detachment of art-for-art's-sake paintings. Every spectator found just the woven cover, decorated tray, silver pitcher, lamp base, wallpaper pattern, basket, candelabra, hooked rug, wooden salad bowl, ceramic teapot, tweed length, tooled-leather binding, toy, figurine or oddity he had at some time hoped to find for use at home.

Craftsmen and materials available in New England produce objects that are suited to the special needs of life in the environment. On the whole, it is a practical product, and simplicity is more common than opulence of design. Patterns are generally evolved from the natural attributes of the materials. Underlying this mass of material is a feature which cannot be cultivated in a factory, the human touch, the individual treatment of each piece. If that subtler qualification did not endow this display with a special magnetic, endearing quality, it would not differ appreciably from shop display of machine-made articles at Christmas time. Happily we still feel the difference; fortunately New Englanders in great numbers work tirelessly at their chosen medium. Many of them live in rural districts, and they carry on a tradition that reaches back to self-sufficient pioneer days.

♦ ♦ ♦

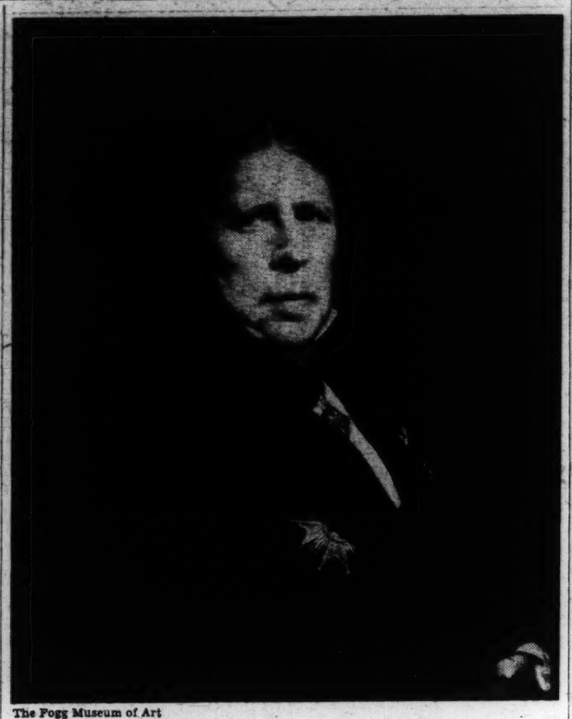
New England has been in the foreground of the arts and crafts movement, carrying on the high principles inaugurated in Egland by William Morris.

In Boston, the Society of Arts and Crafts, the oldest group of the kind to work on a co-operative basis, includes craftsmen only of highest standard. It is worth noting that the Society today cannot supply the intensive demand for its hand-wrought wares. In 1931, Governor Winant of New Hampshire appointed, with legislative sanction, a commission of arts and crafts, and the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts was formed. Maine and Vermont subsequently established handicraft services. The centers of activity invite both urban and rural workers, native and foreign born.

♦ ♦ ♦

A significant feature of the Worcester display is the broadened outlook, the expansion beyond the models and patterns of colonial usage. While we still see the influence of early weaving, hooking, cabinetwork and stenciling, we also observe a response to importations brought to us by our Italian and Czechoslozakian, Russian, French and Austrian immigrants. We observe the happy influence of the Wiener Werkstätte, of the Danish silversmiths, of the Italian lacemakers. The handicrafts are democratic in their nature; they welcome new ideas, reach out for fresh and foreign influence.

They also show the imprint of local experience and observations. New England flora and fauna are integrated in the designs. Chilly winters provoke a demand for wools. We do, indeed, look back to some of the traditional models with a nostalgia and pride. The Worcester exhibition shows a mixture of tradition and foreign influence. It shows, on the one hand, a devotion to ancestral inventions; on the other, a fluid change which is inherent in an art responsive to social economy and daily needs.



The Fogg Museum of Art

Self-Portrait of J. A. D. Ingres
Oil painting in the Winthrop bequest to the Fogg Museum

Winthrop Bequest Boosts Fogg Museum to Front Rank

Continued from Page 1

leries. The Fogg Museum was constructed within this generation but all the accommodations, that had formerly seemed generous, are now outgrown. At present, selections from the Winthrop collection are deployed in handsome installation over all available space.

This collection, like all accumulations by individual art connoisseurs, reflects the man and his epoch. His ardent search was not for material of one cultural era, one type of expression, one favorite medium. His was the broader dedication to beauty in its finest manifestations. He loved beautiful things, large and small, Oriental or Occidental, ancient or modern, ritual or secular. He was devoted to painting and sculpture, to graphic art, to the special qualities of jade, bronze, ceramics, woodwork, lacquer, jewelry. He found no cleavage between Christian and pagan art; no disparity between the primitive and classical, no mutual exclusion of classical and romantic. He could enjoy the ascetic and the sumptuous, the sophisticated and the naïve. He was not afraid to be sentimental. He did not await the guidance of fashion trends in art collecting; he created them.

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A direct descendant of the first governor of Massachusetts and a graduate of Harvard University, Class of 1886, Grenville L. Winthrop was a man of independence. He early abandoned the profession of law to embark upon a career of exploration, the search for objects of art. Such a vocation is no light or playful task. It requires long and patient tutoring of taste, reading, analysis, study, application. The approach to art demands full energy and unstinted concentration, it is an exercise in disciplined observation. The connoisseur brings his full critical capacity to bear on every object. It may be a rare grandfather clock, or a water color by William Blake, a bas-relief from the Palace of Darius at Persepolis, or a religious jade of ancient China, a specimen of baroque cabinetwork, or a portrait of Napoleon by David. The truly great connoisseur may have his favorites, but he has no prejudices against any handiwork which is imbued with high skill and cogent exprsesion.

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Grenville Winthrop possessed the independence and conviction of such connoisseurs as Ernest Fenollosa, William Bigelow, and Denman Ross, Schooled in the tradition of Charles Eliot Norton, he commenced his career of collecting auspiciously. But he carried on far beyond the reach and taste of his teacher, responding to the many new tendencies unfolding, to the fascinating new discoveries nad excavations, to the perspective enlarged by research in prehistoric periods, Oriental antiquity, and aboriginal American art. Unknown in the days of his youth was much of the treasure which he acquired and loved in his mtaurity.

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The first items of purchase were Turner's "Liber Studiorum," woodcuts by Albrecht Dürer, and pictures by the British Pre-Raphaelites. They reflect the taste prevailing in his youth and the interest instilled by Professor Norton. It was an excellent beginning, and the initial purchases revael his uncompromising spirit. With the passing years he investigated new fields, new media. Dealers who came into possession of rare and exotic treasure, still unfamiliar to stock and conventional collectors brought their wares to Mr. Winthrop who was interested in everything—except mediocrity. His friend, Prof. Paul J. Sachs, tells us quality "was an obsession with him." While he had a great range of interests, he was exacting in this uncompromising demand. Only the best specimen available was ultimately acquired, and he studied the object and "lived with it" in his own home. No sales talk for this hardy New Englander; the object must speak for itself.

Grenville Winthrop was not seen often in the world of art, and few knew about the size and significance of the collection which filled his two houses, in New York and Lenox, Mass. He did welcome the art students of Harvard and Radcliffe, who were given the freedom of the collection on an annual pilgrimage.

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While the Fogg Museum of Art has not stripped all its galleries of former possessions to show the Winthrop accessions, a good deal has been withdrawn to make way for the selection now on view. On the first floor are galleries filled with drawings and paintings by the Frenchmen Jacques-Louis David and J-A. Dominique Ingres; the large courtyard and two other galleries are installed with Chinese sculpture in the round, reliefs, bronzes, jades, inlays of turquoise. On the second floor are nineteenth century French paintings, eighteenth century Italians, English and French furniture, drawings by masters, Egyptian, Greek, Presian antiquities, and finally the works of Central and South American Indian cultures. There is a print store room filled literally with cases of drawings and water colors including 54 drawings by William Blake, drawings by Goya, Daumier, Flaxman, Aubrey Beardsley, and dozens of others.

A stupendous gift; for all of us for whom it was made available, an occasion of rejoicing.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Selections from the etchings and drypoints of Frank W. Benson. Through October.
Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors of children and animals by Edna Hibel.
Copley Society, 696 Commonwealth Avenue—Memorial exhibition of paintings by Marie Danforth Page. Through Oct. 29.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Paintings by James Emery Greer. Through Oct. 23.
Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of the Jungle, paintings, sculpture and drawings. First Boston exhibition of water colors by Ruth Hammond. Through Oct. 30.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition by the Guild Members. Through Oct. 30.
Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—Oct. 20-Nov. 21, Paintings by ten Americans, including Benton, Curry, James, Watkins, and Grant Wood.
New England Folk Art Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.
New England Museum ofN atural History, Boylston at Berkeley Street—"Children at War," and exhibition of paintings by refugee children of France, England, Spain, and China.
Symphony Hall—Collection of paintings by W. Lester Stevens of Springfield, Mass., on view in the First Balcony Gallery during concerts of Oct. 22 and 23.
Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Winter landscapes by Walter Koeniger.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:45.
Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Titian's "Portrait of a Gentleman with a Book." Through Oct. 31. Art of our Allies: China. Through Oct. 24. Silver of the First Parish, Medford. Through October. Contemporary American Lithographs; Lithographs by Daumier; Etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; Designs by Jean Pillemont.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts
Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—Pictures by Lester Hornby.
Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—Flower pictures and portraits by Mildred Jones; miniatures by Alma H. Bliss; lithographs by Lester Hornby. Through November.
Springfield: Springfield Museum of Art—"The Debt of Art to Nature." Through Nov. 15. "War Art." lent by Life Magazine. Through Oct. 24. "Speak Their Language," cartoons lent by the American Federation of Art. Through Oct. 24.
Wellesley: Wellesley College—Exhibition of Camouflage for Civilian Defense. Through Oct. 28.
Winchester: Wilchester Public Library—Exhibition of paintings by Marian P. Sloane and Ernest L. Major. Through Oct. 21.
Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—New England Arts and Crafts. Through Dec. 26.
New Hampshire
Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—Midsummer exhibition of Early American and European glass. Through Oct. 25.
Rhode Island
Providence: Providence Art Museum (Rhode Island School of Design)—American Rooms in Miniature by Mrs. James Ward Thorne. English drawings and water colors from Romney to Beardsley. Through Oct. 30.
Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street—Exhibition of drawings and etchings by Nalbandian. Through Nov. 7.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial—"The Patriots," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by the Playwrights' Company and Rowland Stebbins. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)
Boston Opera House—"Artists and Models," Presented by Lou Walters, Don Ross, E. M. Loew and Michael Redstone. Starring Jane Froman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday (Oct. 20), and Saturday (Oct. 23).
Plymouth — "Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Shubert—"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin and Du Bose Heyward. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. Featuring Todd Duncan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"Outrageous Fortune," by Rose Franken. Presented by Gilbert Miller. Featuring Elsie Ferguson, Maria Ouspenskaya, Margalo Gillmore and Frederic Tozere. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (One week).

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Rosemary Lane. 3, 6:25, 9:45. "We've Never Been Licked," Noah Beery, Jr. 1:05, 4:30, 7:50.
Exeter—"Assignment in Britanny," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Her to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 3:20, 6:30, 9:45.
Fenway—"This is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Donald Reagan, Kate Smith. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:35, 8:55.
Kenmore—"Bataan," Robert Taylor, George Murphy. 2:30, 6, 9:25. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 1:20, 4:40, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster, Claude Rains. 10:45 a. m., 1:30. "Prairie Chicken," Jimmy Rogers. 9:55 a. m., 12:45. Preview of "Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Susanna Foster, Peggy Ryan. 4:10, 7:05, 9:45. "Seventh Victory," Tom Conway. 5:40, 8:40.
Majestic—"Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 12:40, 3:52, 7, 10. Stage Show: 2:30, 6, 9.
Metropolitan—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Gary Cooper, Ingrid Bergman. 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 9:35.
Modern—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert. 10:30 a. m., 1:55, 5:30, 9:05. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 9:20 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 7:55.
Orpheum—"Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:40, 6:50, 10:15. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 10:45 a. m., 2:05, 5:20, 8:45.
Paramount—"This Is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Donald Reagan, Kate Smith. 9:45 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 4:45, 6:55, 9:05.
RKO-Boston—"Honeymoon Lodge," David Bruce, Harriet Hilliard. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 5:50, 8:05. Stage show: 11:25 a. m., 2:15, 4:50, 7:05, 9:15.
Scollay—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie, Cesar Romero. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Gorilla Man," John Loder. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.
South Station Theater—"Airways to Peace," "A Nation Dances," "Nursery Rhyme Mysteries," "Amphibious Fighters," Duke Ellington and His Orchestra, "Scrappily Married," with Leon Errol. Cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 10:05. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 1:20, 4:55, 8:20.
Telephone—"Airways to Peace," "Hollywood in Uniform," "Hunting Dogs," "Pete Smith," Disney, "John Nesbitt," "Scenic Alaska," Duke Ellington. Digest of World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. 1:25, 4:40, 7:55. "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 3:50, 6:05, 9:20.
Washington Street Olympia—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie, Cesar Romero. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35. "Gorilla Man," John Loder. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 3:45, 8:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "His Girl Friday," Cary Grant Rosalind Russell. "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Get Going," Grace McDonald, R. Paige.
Regent: "Harrigan's Kid," Bobby Readick, William Gargan. "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Destroyer," E. Robinson. "Youngest Profession" Virginia Weidler. 1:50, 5.
BROOKLINE—Beacaline Village: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe.
Coolidge Corner: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "All By Myself," Patric Knowles.
Cleveland Circle: "Destroyer," Edward Robinson, Glen Ford. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 1:45, 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 2, 8.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Phantom Killer," D. Purcell, J. Woodbury.
Codman Square: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "Buckskin Frontier," Richard Dix. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 3:45, 9:30. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 2:05, 7:38.
Park: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson, Marguerite Chapman. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg.
HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Youngest Profession," Edward Arnold. 1:30, 8.
Hyde Park: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "The Test," Rin Tin Tin. 1:30. Continuous, 7-11.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "First Comes Courage," Brian Aherne. 2:30, 8:15. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 3:55, 9:40.
MALDEN—Granada: "So Proudly We Hail," Paulette Goddard, Claudette Colbert. 2:55, 5:50, 8:55.
Fenway—"This is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Donald Reagan, Kate Smith. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:35, 8:55.
Mystic: "Sarong Girl," Ann Corio. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "Frontier Bad Men," Lon Chaney, Diana Barrymore. 3:20, 8:30.
Maplewood: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 3:16, 9:16. "London Blackout Murders," John Abbott, Mary McLeod. 2:02, 8:02.
Orpheum: "Keep 'Em Slugging," Dead End Kids. 2:35, 8:30. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 3:40, 9:25.
Strand: "We've Never Been Licked," Noah Beery, Jr. 3:15, 9:10. "Headin' for God's Country," William Lundigan. 1:55, 7:50.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler, John Carroll. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. Continuous, 1-11.
Fellsway: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Sydney Greenstreet. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe.
MELROSE—Melrose: "The Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick.
NATICK—Colonial: "The Oklahoma Kid," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Page, John Craven. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler.
NEWTON — Paramount: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2, 8.
QUINCY — Quincy: "We've Never Been Licked," Anne Gwynne. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 2, 8.
Strand: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. "The Youngest Profession," Virgian Weidler. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE — Central: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "The Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray.
Strand: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "A Gentle Gangster," Barton MacLane.
Capital and Ball Square: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Clancy Street Boys," East Side Kids.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick, Joan Carroll. 2:08, 7:53. "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 3:32, 9:08.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton. "Flying With Music."
Coolidge: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Destroyer," E. G. Robinson, Glenn Ford. "What's Buzzin Cousin," Ann Miller, Rochester.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster, Rita Johnson.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. "Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris.
WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Headin' for God's Country," William Lundigan.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7me)
3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Aloha Land.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Marriman's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music
7:30 p. m.—The Dinning Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me) and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9me)
3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
3:15 p. m.—Piano-Organ Recital.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Full Speed Ahead.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansnt": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Music; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole; Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—"Army Air Forces."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—News Service.
8:30 p. m.—Sherlock Holmes; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—Gracie Fields' Show.
9:30 p. m.—"Return of Nick Carter."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, newa.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Duffy's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."
11:45 p. m.—Bill Bardo's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"The Pioneer Corps," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program, YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—McGeachy's "Daily Round-up," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English, PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Shipmates Ashore," GSC, 9.58 meg., GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m. GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Marimba, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.03 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Program
For Tuesday, Oct. 19
1:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'Top Man' at Keith's

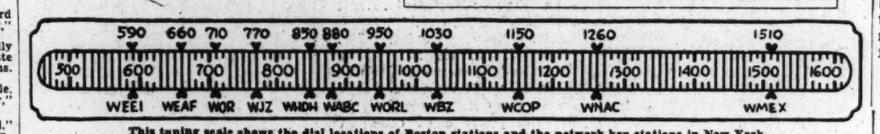
A new double feature program is scheduled to open at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Keith Memorial. The principal item will be "Top Man," with Donald O'Connor, Susanna Foster and Peggy Ryan heading a cast which includes Richard Dix, Borrah Minevitch's Rascals, and Count Basie and his orchestra. The story is about a youngster who takes over when his father goes into the Navy. Songs and dances decorate the yarn. The other feature will be "The Seventh Victim," another in the Falcon series with Tom Conway.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Tuesday, Oct. 19
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program.	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Music	News report	Dress Parade; Weather	News comments	
7:30	Musical Var'y; news	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	Music; "Bandbox"	New England Fellowship
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Music; Songs; News	Spike Jones's Orchestra	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky; news.	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; news.	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club.	Nancy Lee; women's prgm	News service	Louise Morgan Int'v'ws	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; news.	Newscast	Studio speaker	Louise Morgan Int'v'ws	Musical Timetable
9:00	P. Fortescue, inter.	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
•9:30	Gateways to Music	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	News Service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:00	Valiant Lady	Morning Market Basket.	Lora Lawton: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Jane Underwood, news.
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	'The Open Door': sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grosman
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Tops in Bands	Parade of Stars	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Tallor	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	views	Vic and Sade; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	"Francine Presents"
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Happy Joe and Ralph	Christian Science Prgm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Weather; Music.	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Jimmie Fidler; talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	'Life Beautiful'; sk.	News commentator	"The Little Show"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Treasury Star Parade	"The Little Show"	Concert Melodies	Concert Melodies
1:30	B. Flynn, news.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time with Mar-
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's Pgm; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	guerite Porter, songs.
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriques & Sutherland	"Guiding Light"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	We Love and Learn	Singing Stars	"Light of the World"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Novelty Musicale
2:45	"Parry Mason"; sk.	Singing Stars	Hymn recital	Sports; Comments	News reports
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	"Waltzing With You"
3:15	Across the Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Concert Orchestra	"Waltzing With You"
3:30	News; Snapshots	United Nations Relief:	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party: va-	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Studio or.; speaker	'Right to Happiness': sk	riety show with orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	"Francine Presents"
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch...	Across the Footlights	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:30	Book Fair	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch..	Full Speed Ahead: Waves	Freddy Martin's Orch.
4:45	Defense; "Date"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown: sk	Variety Program	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood": sk.	Irish Melodies
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	"American Women"	'Capt. Midnight': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One": news.	Terry and the Pirates	News; Commentator	News service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Musical Program	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Phil Saltman's Blue	Music for Moderns: songs	Monitor World News	News Service
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Boys	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sportscast; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	"Salute to Youth"; Eay-	"Confidentially Yours"	Royal Light Quartette.
7:45	Hour; songs; orch.	WAVE Parade	mond Paige's Or.; sol'sts	Fred Lang, news	Lawrence Tibbett, songs
8:00	'Big Town'; drama;	Earl Godwin, news.	Ginny Simms; inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15	"Man With Scar"	'Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	News service	Bill Dooley's Orchestra.
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	The Attucks Chorus.
8:45	comedy; or.; news	Variety Show; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	The Attucks Chorus.
9:00	"Burns and Allen";	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater: Geof-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	or.; comedy; guests	Famous Jury Trials	rey Barnes, narrator	Gracie Fields' Show	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	American Forum of Air:	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to Nation	Dance Orchestra; songs	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	"Should Eighteen-Year-	Variety Hour
10:00	"Suspense"; drama	Raymond Gram Swing.	Bob Hope's Variety Show:	Olds Vote?"	News; Defense talk
10:15	with Orson Welles	Waltz Time: Music	comedy; songs; orch.	Sunny Skylar, songs	"Voice of Poland"; dr.
10:30	Congress Speaks	"This Nation at War"	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orch.
10:45	'Foreign Corresp'd't'	speakers; interviews	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Fats Waller's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ.	News service	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:15	'Unrationed Jam"	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Denny Beckner's Orch	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
11:30	Raym'd Scott Show:	Fishermen's Program	'Words at War'; drama-	Johnny Messner's Orch.

Russians Pour Across Dnieper After Cutting 28-Mile Wedge in German Line

Continued from Page 1

rection would be made except in the face of the most stubborn opposition.

General Clark's American veterans of Salerno captured the towns of Nerrone and Ruviano in the high ground dominating the surrounding low lands after fighting which fluctuated over an area of five or six miles.

Cancello was an important Axis air base eight miles inland and on the north bank of the Volturno River.

It was in that sector that British amphibious forces landed along the gulf of Gaeta to flank the German anchor at the mouth of the Volturno.

United States troops beat off three strong German counterthrusts before battling their way into Nerrone, a strategic mountain stronghold three miles north of the river and 22 miles inland.

Ruviano, another valuable position in high ground in the strategic elbow of the Volturno where it turns northward, cemented Allied control of an area where the Allies already seized Caiazzo and Amorosi on opposite sides of the river. It also was captured after a sharp engagement.

Eighth Army Fights For Montecilfone

On the Eighth Army front, fighting raged in the streets of Montecilfone when British patrols entered and found it heavily garrisoned by Germans. The British patrols broke through toward the main British lines only after a violent encounter. Montecilfone is 10 miles southwest of Termoli on the Adriatic coast and four miles west of Guglionesi, the last-reported limit of the British advance in that sector.

Particularly heavy fighting appeared to be ahead for General Clark's British divisions in their offensive northward to the Lower Volturno.

The Germans were entrenched firmly on the Massico Ridge towering 2,500 feet above the river valley and extending from the beaches to the northeast toward Carinola.

From it heavy guns commanded a wide area and a series of heavy counterattacks already launched from that higher stronghold were evidence enough the enemy would yield it only after a bitter struggle.

Allied engineers meanwhile labored to strengthen the bridge links across the Volturno and a steady stream of troops, guns, and tanks went forward to expand the battle.

Reports from Naples said Italian salvage units recruited to assist in clearing the streets were proving of great value in reopening the great port to establish vital supply lines.

Russia:

Red Army Pushes West of Dnieper

The Red Army pushed forward in two new offensives west of the Dnieper River to clinch its hold on both banks of the river.

Dispatches said Soviet forces were pouring through a widening gap made Oct. 17 in the German defenses inside the Dnieper bend in the Kremenchug sector behind Dniepropetrovsk. An important new bridgehead was established north of Kiev by a crossing of the Dnieper in the Gomel sector and the capture of Loev.

Red Army troops consolidated this bridgehead and pushed forward against furious German resistance.

Both drives menaced the Ukrainian Capital of Kiev with encirclement.

The Soviets, meanwhile, reported encountering German reserves brought from Poland, France, the Netherlands, and Denmark but added that they were pushing forward irresistibly.

The Russians now hold four main bridgeheads west of the Dnieper: Two below Kiev in the Pereyaslav and Kremenchug sectors and two above Kiev, one immediately north of the city and the other 100 miles to the north in the Loev sector.

The Communist Party organ Pravda disclosed the original crossings were made as soon as the Russians reached the river without waiting for reserves, supply bases, or engineering equipment to move up. The newspaper added that these forces were in a position to press all-out offensives from completely equipped bases on the west bank.

The drive in the Kremenchug sector, along a 28-mile front, began with an artillery barrage followed by infantry and tank assaults on Oct. 13 after the advance guards had first passed the Dnieper.

A communiqué said the Red Army captured Popelnostoye, only 14 miles from the trunk railway connecting Dniepropetrovsk and Kiev.

The Berlin High Command hinted the Germans already were beginning another massive withdrawal from the lower Dnieper because of the Russian break-through in the rear of Axis forces fighting there and at Melitopol, where fighting in the streets had entered its sixth day.

Pouring across the Dnieper in the Loev sector, between Kiev and Gomel, the Russians rolled six miles through a heavily defended German sector, said the radiocast bulletin recorded by the Soviet monitor. Advantageous heights also were reported captured in the Kiev sector as Russians converged on the city.

By a Staff Artist

The Battle for Italy

Close-up of the Volturno front in Italy shows where Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces are fighting against heavy German resistance. Arrows indicate where the Fifth Allied Army has made gains.

Hitler Surrenders— But Not Right Hitler

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Oct. 18

A German private named Hitler surrendered to the American Fifth Army after swimming across the Volturno river, headquarters announced today.

The private's first name was not given.

South Pacific:

Allies Shoot Down 212 Japanese Planes

In three days of air operations in the New Guinea theater, the Japanese have lost at least 212 aircraft to hard-hitting Allied airmen on the basis of combat records.

American Billy Mitchell bombers with their protective cover of P-47 Thunderbolts teamed Oct. 15 and 16 to blast 92 more enemy planes out of the sky and leave 12 more smashed on the ground to produce a new high toll of Japanese air power.

The record of Allied aerial achievement appears even more impressive with the addition of probables and planes damaged to the list of 212 aircraft destroyed. In the Rabaul, New Britain, raid alone on Oct. 12, 51 enemy planes were accounted probably knocked out or damaged. The toll of probables and damaged for air strikes on Oct. 15 and 16 was announced at 33.

Here's the breakdown for the three days:

In the great Rabaul raid as reported in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué, 100 Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground and 26 in the air.

In running combats from New Guinea's Oro Bay to the coast of New Britain Oct. 15, 46 more were shot out of the air.

Over Finschhafen on the same day, according to delayed dispatches, five enemy bombers and one fighter were downed by outnumbered Allied fighter patrols.

In the Oct. 15-16 action 32 more were bagged by Mitchells and fighters over the enemy's air bases at Wewak, Boram and Madang, while a Liberator added two more in combat over Vitiaz Strait separating New Britain and New Guinea.

Continent:

Berlin Bombed By RAF Mosquitoes

RAF Mosquitoes bombed targets in Berlin and Western Germany without loss last night while fighters attacked airfields and communications in occupied territory, the Berlin Air Ministry announced.

Indicating the Allied air offensive again was going into high gear after a lull since the Oct. 14 American Flying Fortress attack on Schweinfurt, a large force of bombers also crossed the Channel toward the Continent this morning. Fighters escorted them.

Berlin last was raided on Oct. 9 —also by Mosquitoes.

Other bombers laid mines in enemy waters, a communiqué said, and fighters attacked shipping off the Dutch coast as well as enemy airfields and railway targets.

About 15 German planes raided Britain during the night, hitting at points in East Anglia and Southeast England and penetrating to the London area to cause a one-hour air alert in the Capital.

Bombs dropped in the London metropolitan area killed at least four persons and wrecked many houses. Antiaircraft batteries blazed at enemy planes in one of their biggest barrages for months.

The alert was the Capital's second in two nights.

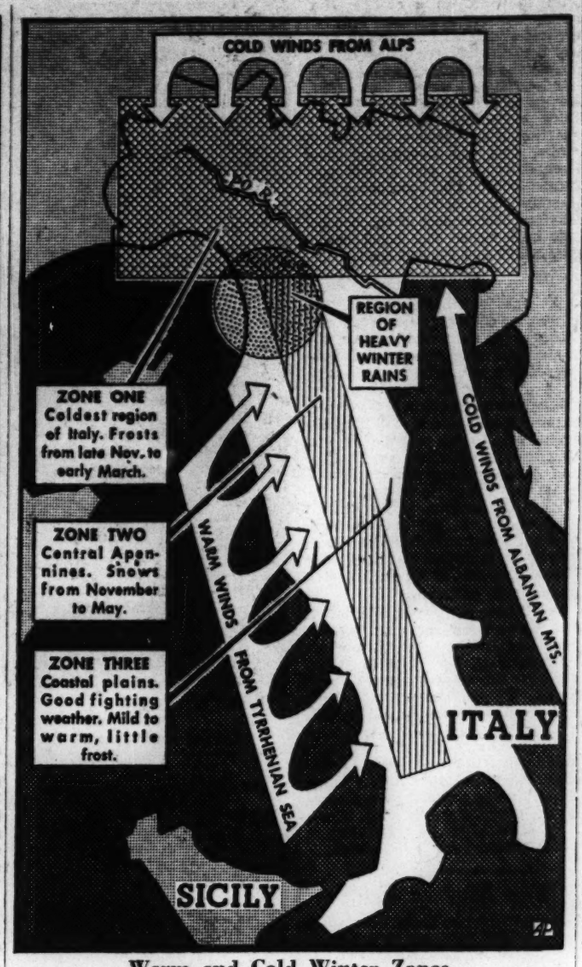
In the attacks on targets in occupied territory, Canadian-manned Mosquitoes damaged seven locomotives in moonlight attacks in Northern France. An RAF squadron leader flying a Hurricane sank a tug and at least one barge off the Dutch coast.

Reconnaissance photographs showed that the entire works of the Schweinfurt ball and roller-bearing plant, devastated by American bombers, are "now inactive," it was announced officially.

At the same time, a dispatch from Stockholm quoted a Swedish industrial expert as saying the damage inflicted was so severe that two years would be needed to put the vital war plant back into full production.

"It may be possible for the Germans eventually to restore 25 per cent of normal productive capacity, but even that would require some time," said Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, commander of the United States Eighth Air Force Bomber Command.

It is now confirmed that American bombers in their daylight attack of Oct. 16 on Marienburg "completely wiped out the Focke-Wulf assembly plant which was originally at Bremen," the British Radio said.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Italy is a land of fine winter fighting weather—if the armies keep out of the "T," formed by the rocky spine of the Apennines reaching far down the peninsula and the region between the Alps and the trans-Apennines. This "T" stands for trouble because snows and frosts come early and rains are sometimes heavy. Only important exception in this mountainous land of bad weather are the plains from the Po Valley to the Apennines, where conditions as ideal as football weather usually prevail.

Newest Spitfires Go to Blast Japan

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, Oct. 18

British Spitfire fighter planes of the latest type have been ordered to Australia as further proof of Britain's determination to bring about the downfall of Japan at the earliest possible moment, Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt told Parliament Oct. 14.

Mr. Evatt quoted Mr. Churchill as saying:

"It is only a small installment of what ultimately will be forthcoming from Britain for the purpose of crushing Japan."

The Spitfires will be manned by British personnel.

Yugoslavia:

Mihailovic Opens Three-Front Battle

Gen. Draja Mihailovic's Yugoslav guerrillas, relatively inactive since the Nazis began occupying garrisons formerly held by Italian troops, have taken the offensive and are fighting with General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces on three fronts, Yugoslav Government leaders said.

Apparently, General Mihailovic's army is confining its drives to western Serbia, Bosnit, and Herzegovina and the new offensive is independent of the battles being fought along the coast and in northern Yugoslavia by the red-starred partisans of Gen. Josip Broz.

Marshal Rommel, acting swiftly to counter this new threat to his Balkan forces, has opened a strong aerial campaign against villages held by General Mihallovic's forces from his new general headquarters at Belgrade, these sources said.

Particularly heavy fighting was reported in Montenegro between the German and General Mihailovic's guerrillas, and Nazi planes have raided that province, it was said.

Brza, Palanka, and Jubukovac in Southeastern Serbia were reported captured by the guerrillas in a drive toward Donji Milanovec, strategic point from which Danube River traffic could be cut and one important artery of German communications severed.

Other sources said that about 35,000 Nazi troops had been rushed into Albania from Macedonia to reinforce German garrisons under almost daily attacks from Albanian mountain warriors.

Albanian guerrillas were reported to be putting up a spirited fight against the Germans in the Valona district, driving the invaders from Drashovica into the surrounding hills and forcing them to leave their casualties behind.

Mihailovic is War Minister in the exiled Yugoslav Cabinet. King Peter recently broadcast a plea to his countrymen to unite behind their guerrilla leaders to oust the Germans.

A Yugoslav radiocast, summing up the situation, said that General Broz' forces now commanded all of the Croatian coast region and the northern coast of Dalmatia except Zara and Sibenik.

China:

Battle Develops On Salween River

A new eruption of fighting in Yunnan Province with one of three main Japanese columns advancing eastward to the Salween River is announced by the Chinese High Command.

A Chinese offensive is developing on the eastern front between Hangchow and Nanking, headquarters added.

In Yunnan, a Japanese force which occupied Pienma continued eastward and had reached the Salween opposite Luku, where it was engaged in fighting.

A second main column advancing northward from Mangyun-Chieh has been "held at bay" near Siaochungkow, the communiqué said. The third column operating north of the Burma Road continued on near Chiehtou and Kutungchieh.

Of their own offensive, the Chinese said their forces had surrounded Suitungcheng southeast of Hanancheng in the Kaingsu-Anhwei-Chekiang border region of Eastern China.

Chinese troops which recaptured Paiten also took Tushuchieh.

Burma:

British Attack Japanese Posts

While patrols distracted the enemy with diversionary raids on Oct. 16, British troops successfully attacked with mortar fire the Japanese-held town of Maungdaw on the Western Coast of Burma, a communiqué announced.

RAF dive bombers followed with a raid on Japanese troop positions near Maungdaw and British Hurricanes made a series of attacks on enemy-occupied villages and army huts in the same area.

Beaufighters attacking the enemy's Burmese supply lines set on fire or damaged a number of vessels, including three large steamers and two oil barges, and scored hits on two oil tanks. RAF Wellingtons bombed Akyab, about 55 miles south of Maungdaw.

Rains Delay Allied Air Cover For Advance Above Volturno

Continued from Page 1

the compulsory lull in heavy Allied air activity to complete the regrouping of their squadrons. This was well on the way before the United Nations' invasion began.

Luftwaffe Defects Remedied

The Nazis are now remedying the defects disclosed in the Luftwaffe setup in the Mediterranean theater since the Allies established air superiority in connection with the Tunisian campaign. Chief of these were the lack of elasticity in defense, which can be attained only by high mobility such as the Allied ground organization shows, and inadequate stores of equipment essential for preserving a high degree of serviceability among squadrons at airfields farthest forward.

Lack of these qualities has been shown repeatedly by the breakdown in German air defenses after intense Allied attacks on airfields, and the condition of hundreds of aircraft abandoned although needing only relatively slight attention to put them in good flying shape again.

Transfers From Russia

Improvements have had to be effected by imposing a fresh strain on the Luftwaffe organization elsewhere, mostly in Russia, and are seen to have a bearing on the prolonged German retreat there. Further transfer from the East may become militarily impracticable without further jeopardizing the Nazi situation against the Soviets at a time when reinforcements for aerial defense within the Reich itself are becoming an increasingly imperative problem with development of the Allies' sky attacks from the south as well as the north and flowing of current land fighting toward German soil.

It looks as if such reinforcement can come only from the Luftwaffe's operational training units unless the Germans extend their policy of shortening their battle lines and communication lines as they are doing in Russia and Italy now.

The only alternative is to spread home-based defense units over widening areas by which the Allies are now capable of establishing local air superiority as a result of increased assets in the way of manpower and aircraft.

Baltic Crossed in Leaky Boat

LONDON (BIS) — A series of fantastic adventures — including dinner in the same dining room with six unsuspecting Nazi officers in occupied Denmark, and a five-hour crossing of the Baltic in a leaky sailboat—has ended successfully with the escape of an RAF crew man to Sweden.

The unimpressed hero of these adventures was Arthur Johns, an RAF mechanic whose Lancaster bomber was set afire over Berlin. The bomber's pilot attempted to reach Sweden, but over Elsinore, Denmark, Mr. Johns and another crew member were ordered to jump from the plane, by then burning badly.

Mr. Johns' visit to Denmark was almost leisurely—that of an interested tourist rather than a fugitive from Nazi authority.

Descending from a pine tree into which he had parachuted, he was greeted by a woman, who turned out to be the English-born wife of a Dane. Risking execution, she introduced him to a member of the Danish underground, who was preparing an escape to Sweden.

The two men spent a week together, during which Johns promoted an expedition to a hotel, where they dined next to six uniformed German officers. He was mildly curious, Mr. Johns later explained, to see what the Nazis looked like.

Mr. Johns and his companion then joined another Englishwoman, who was hiding in a forest with her two daughters. Dodging German patrols the three Englishwomen managed to get hold of a boat, there was no room for the men. So—still casually—they raided a boathouse half a mile inland and, with the help of six Danes, carried a sailboat all the way to the shore in broad daylight.

The boat, they discovered, leaked like the well-known sieve, but they pushed off anyway. For a while they rowed in the moonlight, but soon let their small craft drift with the current. It was a wise move—they made the southeasterly tip of Sweden in five hours.

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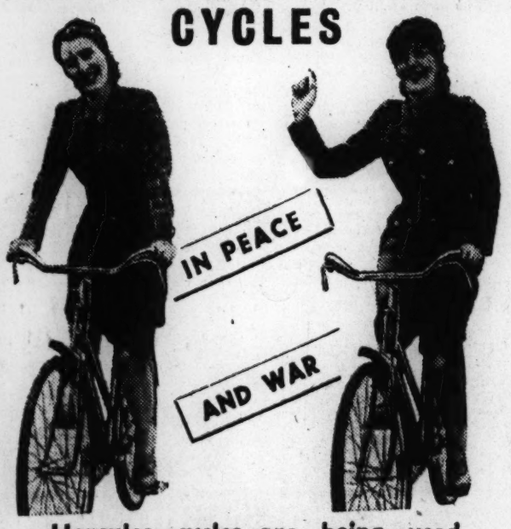

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Wavell Starts Formidable Task in India

British pledge of freedom now supplemented by need of supplying food in famine areas.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 18—Arrival of Field Marshal Viscount Wavell in India to succeed the Marquis of Linlithgow as Viceroy marks the beginning of one of the greatest tests Britain and its Empire have ever faced in their long history.

For Britain, spurred on by war necessity and the war's stimulus, has pledged itself to a drastic speedup of India's hitherto slow and stormy political evolution.

India has in effect been promised freedom before another Viceroy's term of office ends. And this promise has been made and renewed even when the political deadlock inside India seems as unyielding as ever.

Against such background Lord Wavell's doffing of the Field Marshal's uniform to undertake a job for which he has not had traditional training in statesmanship, looks a courageous move.

Famine Relief Demanded

In addition he takes office when India is suffering from a famine whose details as they come to light are shocking the world and mark a new challenge to the British Administration.

The extent to which Britain feels itself on its mettle over the the famine in Bengal is reflected in today's Right Wing Daily Mail, which says in a leading editorial:

"We cannot read the appalling stories of human suffering which are coming from Calcutaa, second city of the British Empire, without intense pity and without urgently demanding that something be done to relieve the horror and lift the reproach."

But the Daily Mail points out that hunger has always been the scourge of India. As many as 10,000,000 persons perished in one famine in the eighteenth century. British rule, it claims, has contributed to the vast advance in warding off periodic food shortages.

The Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon 45 years ago was notable for its work on famine relief for India.

The Secretary of State for India, Mr. Leopold S. Amery, told a British audience at the week end that those very advances in feeding India had led to a great increase in the Indian population which, in turn, complicated present famine relief.

Germans Active

The German propaganda machine was busy at the week end charging that the British had encouraged the increase in the Indian population for cannon fodder, but that Britain found now that it couldn't feed India.

But the Indian problem goes far beyond the immediate famine question. The whole world looks to New Delhi and London to find a speedy way to satisfy India's aspiration for political independence.

What sort of man is it who is to play the leading part in the coming crucial chapter in Indian affairs? We correspondents in London have had good opportunity in recent weeks to observe and converse with Lord Wavell. He has done much thinking of his thoughts out loud.

An outstanding impression is of Lord Wavell's humanitarianism. He undoubtedly suffers one disadvantage in a dull, monotonous and even lugubrious manner of public speaking.

India's heat and purring electric fans may even accentuate the effect of this. But one is led to expect that Lord Wavell's regime will depend for its success less on gala lunches, pomp and formality than has been customary with the Viceregal system up to date.

Lord Wavell professes a love for India and sympathy for the Indian people. And one comes to believe him. His expression is one of rugged militarist austerity combined with a compassion which seems imprinted in his face, either from his own suffering or the suffering he has had to witness in others.

He believes the world is poorer for its modern neglect of poetry. He wants schoolteachers to be paid more and lawyers less than at present.

Bright Prospects Seen

The new Viceroy is the unorthodox product of the Army and an unorthodox Viceroy. Hopefulness for Lord Wavell's prospects in India have grown quite surprisingly in London lately.

Labor quarters see in Lord Wavell a man who ranks in character above cautiousness and holds that leadership should be daring rather than cautious. The Labor Press Service writes that Lord Wavell is likely to win the confidence and trust of the Indian peoples.

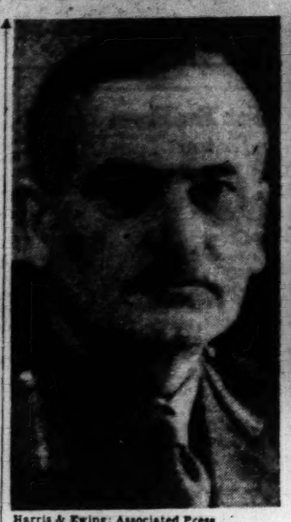
His soldierly qualities and training may be of highest importance in keeping watch over the great evolution of the present Indian Army and its uses for the future—maybe in policing duties in other parts of the world than India.

Will Lord Wavell be given a free hand from London to put his ideas into effect is asked by some people here. At least, the New Viceroy takes up duty with a firm conviction gained lately at first hand that British public opinion will be overwhelmingly back of his efforts.

On the question to what extent American and other advice and co-operation will be sought in the Indian problem, Lord Wavell takes the following line—he doesn't as yet see clearly defined the way by which Britain and India can shift any of their responsibility onto any other shoulders.

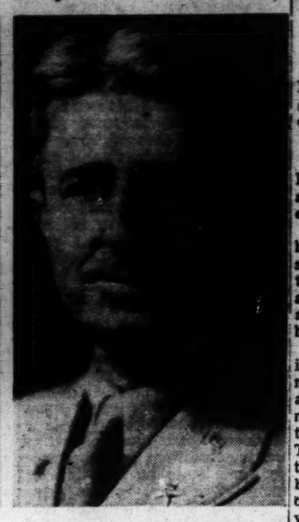
But he recognizes that Anglo-American military co-operation in this war is making such startling progress that some extension of co-operation to political affairs is easily conceivable.

Of the retiring Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, it can be said that his services will probably be better appreciated when India has gained its full political freedom. His was the thankless task of having to reintroduce political repression and other unpopular measures when the Japanese were at India's gates.



Harris & Ewing; Associated Press

Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Pownall
Chief of Staff for Lord Louis Mountbatten, head of the South Asia Allied Command.



Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer
Appointed Deputy Chief of staff in Lord Louis Mountbatten's command in southern Asia.

British and U. S. Generals Named Mountbatten Aides

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Appointment of Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Royds Pownall, of the British Army, to be Chief of Staff for Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten in the South Asia Allied Command, and Maj. Gen. Albert Coady Wedemeyer, of the United States Army to be his Deputy Chief of Staff, was anonunced Oct. 15 by the War Department.

General Wedemeyer has been on the General Staff of the War Department since June, 1942. He has seen service in both World War I and the present conflict.

In July, 1936, General Wedemeyer went to Berlin and attended the German War College until August, 1938.

Rumania Unhappiest Satellite Of Germany Among Balkans

Continued from Page 1

River, the real value of "ownership" of Transnistria is fully understood in Bucharest.

Rumanians East of Dniester

According to the newspaper Porunca Vremii on Sept. 26, there are more than 1,000,000 Rumanians east of the Dniester River.

But that province is already being evacuated. Rumanian civil servants there were ordered some time ago to evacuate their wives and children. Grain, livestock, and agricultural machinery are also being sent back to Rumania.

The fact that the German Minister of Transport, Julius Dorpomüller, recently visited Odessa is assumed by the Rumanians to mean that preparations for important German military action in Transnistria are being made. The transport problem there is serious because of the extreme shortage of railway cars, many of which were earlier seized by the Germans.

Rumanian propagandists, such as Pamfil Seicaru in the newspaper Curentul could say 12 days ago: "Fortunately, everything depends on the German front in Russia and, therefore, there is no need for anxiety."

Actually, the Rumanians know that the pact they signed with Germany at Tighina on Aug. 19, 1941, which gave them Transnistria is valueless today. Rumania today is a land of fear and little hope. It formerly looked with equanimity upon Allied successes in the West but the Italian collapse and Russian advance have completely turned the tables.

Dangerous Proximity

Airfields to the east and west are within striking distances of Bucharest, the Danube delta and the Ploesti oil fields. Hence, the whole country fears the next developments and rumors fill the Capital. This is the explanation of the recent decree of Oct. 5 by the Bucharest military commander which prohibits discussions of troop movements, the war situation, military questions, and internal and external political problems in restaurants, cafes, and other public places.

Many peace feelers have been put out by the Rumanians during the past few months but until very recently it was evident Premier Antonescu's regime did not properly understand war developments, especially relationship between the United Nations. Such emissaries always talked as if their only enemy was Russia and that they could make peace any time with Great Britain and the United States.

This is probably because the Rumanians themselves become deceived by their own propaganda, which so continuously represented their country as a great bulwark in Europe against Bolshevism.

'Righteous Cause'

The Rumanian press stresses that their country is fighting only a defensive war. Thus, the newspaper Argus on Oct. 1 said: "We are conscious of having fought for a righteous cause, for real cooperation of our provinces of Bukovinia and Bessarabia and for nothing else."

Rumania would certainly like peace but it will not be able to escape easily from German control. Premier Antonescu in September last celebrated the third anniversary of his taking over the Government and assuming title of "Conductor" of the State. During that time his country's prospects have deteriorated considerably.

The country today is worse off economically than ever. There are constant protests against German exploitation of war efforts of Rumanian manpower, materials, and resources, but little can be done since the Reich owed Rumania over 40,000,000,000 lei [nominally $400,000,000] in February, 1942. Prices continue to soar, "black-markets" are rampant and corruption is more prevalent than ever.

More than a year ago Premier Antonescu placed himself "above the law" by a decree which stated that "the Rumania of today has no Constitution and therefore the powers of the Court of Appeal have become meaningless. . . . The present government has empowered Marshal Antonescu to create general constitutional laws and at the same time the creator of the law is above the law." But by such means little can be achieved.

As for anti-German activities, should these become dangerous, Herr von Killinger, German diplomatic representative in Bucharest, has a simple countermeasure. He can establish a puppet government. There are a number of Rumanian candidates for the job, including Horia Sima, chief of the outlawed Fascistic Iron Guard, who escaped to German months ago.

[The Moscow Radio said Oct. 17, according to the Associated Press, that a prominent member of the Rumanian Iron Guard [Fascist Party] had been killed in Bucharest, and that it was rumored the victim was Horia Sima, former Cabinet member and Vice-Premier who figured in two abortive plots against Marshal Ion Antonescu, Rumanian Chief of Staff.

The radio said the Iron Guard member was killed near the Rumanian Home Ministry and that Mr. Sima until recently was "hiding on the premises of the German Legation in Bucharest."]

Even the most chauvinistic Rumanians now realize it is impossible to expect they can keep all territories now under their control. The question therefore arises in theory at least whether they should try to keep Bessarabia and North Bukovina.

Territorial Complications

But this is complicated by the fact that Russia is understood to have claims on both territories. Transylvania, moreover, is coveted by Hungary. There is little doubt that Transylvania is considered more important by most Rumanians. Even in World War I, the majority of the political leaders warned King Carol along these lines.

As to the future of Transylvania, Rumanians vacillate between fear and hope. As long as Germany was victorious, the only problem was whether Rumania or Hungary was the more popular with Hitler. Rumanians cannot forgive the Germans for awarding a large stretch of Transylvania to Hungary two years ago.

Italy Permits Press Report Of Latin Bloc

SOUTHERN ITALY, Oct. 12. Delayed (AP)—Italy's union with France in a new international Latin bloc was urged today by a leading Italian newspaper in the Badoglio Government zone with the implication that the House of Savoy might be discarded.

The front page editorial in La Gazetta del Mazzogiorno, published in Bari, declared that historical, military, and political reasons required "a confederation of France and Italy which in the course of time would include Spain."

Its context was approved by Premier Marshal Badoglio's chief military censor at Bari before publication.

The editorial did not mention the King and House of Savoy by name, but the tone of the entire statement indicated that Italians should allow no past loyalties to stand in the way of a political merger with Republican France.

As evidence the French might be agreeable to allow their erstwhile defeated enemies to join them in a super-national political union the editorial quoted a speech by Gen. Charles de Gaulle at Ajaccio, Corsica, in which he promised to restore Italy "to liberty, not to odious servitude" and cited ties of "blood and culture" between the two peoples.

Cohen of OWI Bureau Promoted to Head Work

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Philip H. Cohen, for six years a producer in the radio industry, Oct. 14 was appointed head of the Radio Bureau of the Office of War Information, succeeding Donald Stauffer, who resigned recently. Mr. Cohen previously was Deputy Chief and has been with the Radio Bureau since it was set up in 1941.

Anti-Fascists in Italy Told to Delay Revolt

Continued from Page 1

the quantities are not sufficient to make them effective against the Germans, nor has the underground recovered sufficiently from the impact of recent events to take organized action.

A curious situation has, moreover, served to intensify the feeling between the Germans and Italians. The Germans are taking the attitude that a number of their defeats are really chargeable to the Italians.

They are saying that it was Italians who let the Russians through so that the Germans ultimately lost Stalingrad. Italians, the Germans claim, caused the defeate at El Alamein.

Many Germany are now even indignant that the Italians entered the war in the first place, saying they should have minded their own business. This added to the natural antipathy which was present even in the best days shows why the rule of the occupying powers is harsher than in many occupied countries which were never allied.

Faced by Double Enemy

Another factor complicating the position of the anti-Fascists is that they have a double enemy to fight. In addition to opposing the Germans themselves they must counteract the propaganda and the political machinations of the "Republican Fascists"—the puppet regime with Mussolini at its head which the Germans have attempted to make the inheritor of Italian Fascism.

With their bent for internescine, the Italians are in some areas engaged in conflicts with the Republican Fascists, which are sharper than their battle against the Germans.

But reports which are available here indicate that despite the flare-ups of recent days, the time for a full-fledged Italian revolution seems a bit further ahead than was anticipated in late July and August after the collapse of Mussolini.

Films in Allied Italy Under Strict Control

By the Associated Press

Southern Italy, Oct. 13. Delayed

The Italian movie public, already flocking to American films in Allied-occupied territory, was notified today that the psychological warfare branch of Allied Headquarters had assumed direct control of such entertainment.

An order published in Italian newspapers said all films henceforth must be authorized by the PWB and that Italian, Polish, and Swiss films which are "political or tendentious in character" will be barred.

Nazis Fear Portugal May Have Followers

BARCELONA, Spain, Oct. 18 (AP)—From the German viewpoint, the gravest danger to the Axis arising from Portugal's action in granting Azores bases to Britain lies in the reaction of Finland, Turkey, "and all states which wish to follow Portugal's example," dispatches direct from Berlin said today.

"Turkey, it is realized in Berlin, has agreements with England similar to those which led to the recent accord with Portugal . . . and is in danger of receiving overtures which may oblige her to take up arms," wrote Luis Abeytua, Berlin correspondent of the newspaper Noticero Universal.

Greek Opposition Grows To Italy as Co-Belligerent

Continued from Page 1

is said to have refused to accept his colleagues' resignation, pointing out that the British Government has played fair with the Greeks up to now and that the Greeks might do their own cause considerable harm by a premature and hasty move. At this writing it is not known whether the Cabinet has agreed to reconsider the matter.

Present difficulties were foreshadowed several days ago when Premier Tsouderos issued a statement in which he recalled sacrifices made by the Greeks for the Allied cause and pointedly stressed the fact that at no time have the Greeks consented to deal with any one of the Axis nations on any grounds whatsoever. This followed by a few days an article in a local Greek paper declaring that the Greek attitude toward Italy had not and would not change one iota and that any attempt to lighten future Italian punishment would constitute a "strangling of justice." Although this statement was not made officially by the Greek Government, no one here doubts but that it faithfully reflected the opinion of a majority of the Greeks.

The attitude of another Balkan group to the present Italian situation also was made clear here with a statement from the National Committee of Yugoslavia from Italy asserting that the matter of Italian co-belligerency can be left for the major Allies, the United States, Russia, and Britain.

This Committee, composed of Slovenes and Croats living in the Italian provinces of Trieste, Gorizia, and Istria, asserts, however, that these areas are overwhelmingly Slavic and must become part of postwar Yugoslavia. Dr. Ivan M. Tchok, Committee President, told the press today that these Croats and Slovens seek no revenge and "would be prepared to settle their differences with the Italian people on a very simple basis that Italy and the Italians should be content to be only our neighbors never our masters." This would mean Italian evacuation of all Yugoslav territory.

Politis in Turkey

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 18 (AP)—Jean Politis, former Greek Minister to Rome who arrived recently in Istanbul, is expected to depart shortly for Cairo, where it is reported he will take over the post of Foreign Minister in the Greek Government in exile.

Mr. Politis reached here after a long and arduous flight from his native land, during which he traveled from island to island in the Aegean.

Nazis Praise Britons

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Völkischer Beobachter—Adolf Hitler's newspaper—sought today to prop sagging German morale against what it called "dead spots" such as Stalingrad by advising the Germans to copy their English enemies.

"Sometimes life no longer seems to run forward," it said. "It seems that one has reached the highest output of strength, power, organization and power of invention for war.

"But that is not enough. Today we must be stubborn. Stand on stiff legs and be obstinate as the Britons, who have shown this character when faced by dark moments. To fight against these dead spots is the duty of all Germans. Today we know that in the big German nation nothing can be impossible.

Boys Man Defenses

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 18 (AP)—German manpower shortage has become so acute that school boys 14 and 15 years old are being shifted into threatened areas to man anti-aircraft defenses, Berlin dispatches say.

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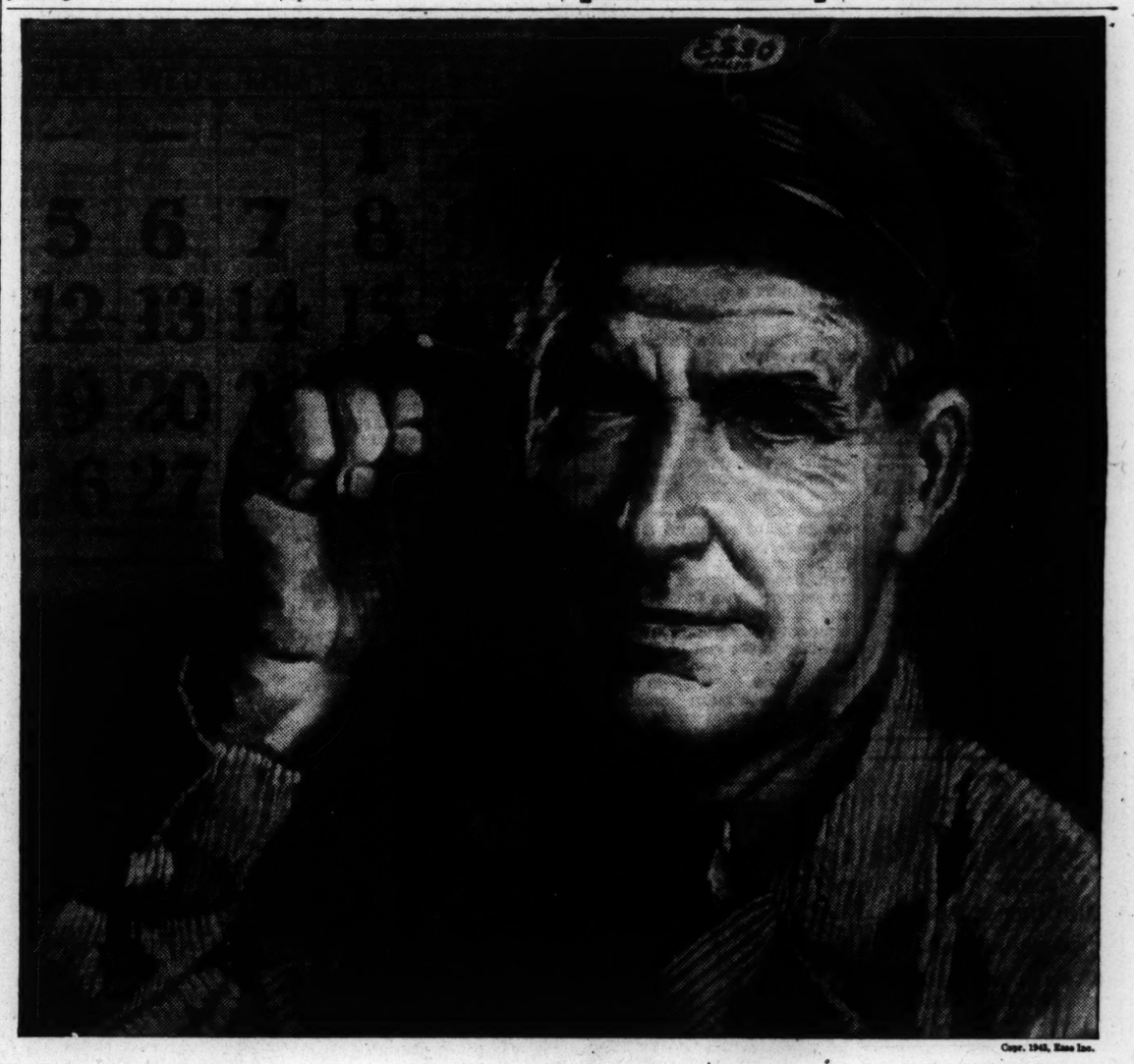

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"We're still here with everything it takes to help protect your car, whatever make it is. You find us short-handed sometimes, but we're long on experience and good equipment and reliable Esso products.

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Excerpts From an Address Delivered by Sumner Welles on U. S. Postwar Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Following is the major part of the text of the address of Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, before the twenty-fifth anniversary luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association Saturday at New York:

It seems to me that now more than ever it is the obligation of our Government, both in the executive and legislative branches, not only to give the people light, but also boldly to assume leadership by urging the adoption of that policy which in its considered judgment will most fully respond to the need of our nation for security, social progress, and prosperity in the postwar years, in order that our citizens may study and pass upon it.

I for one cannot subscribe to the philosophy which some maintain that a policy cannot be initiated after the people themselves have brought pressure to bear for its adoption. That philosophy would seem to be the very negation of the best constitutional tradition in our representative form of government.

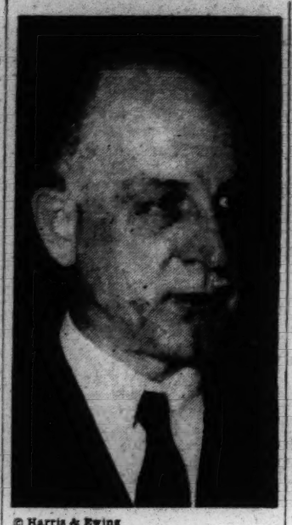
None of us can ignore the fact that in the midst of this most widespread and cruel of all wars our Government cannot safely divulge the details of confidential negotiations with its military allies, nor jeopardize the successful conclusion of our campaigns by publicly raising controversial issues with our associates among the United Nations which involve no immediate questions of basic principle. But surely the time has come when in the interest of the people of the United States themselves they should within these necessary limits be told what our major objectives are, and what it is proposed this country must undertake to do in order to prevent a recurrence of this consuming conflagration through which we are now winning our way.

For we cannot overlook the fact that each step in the field of foreign policy which we take today will determine our nation's course in the months and in the years to come.

What would the policy of this nation be if the unconditional surrender of Germany or of Japan came to pass sooner than we have believed possible? In such event could we—as we have so often done in the past—afford to trust to instinct or intuition, or dare to improvise? Should not the people of this country be afforded the opportunity before that moment of determining the road they will follow when the day of victory comes?

Look to Roosevelt

In the reaching of this determination we possess one great asset. In more than a hundred years of our national history there has been



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Sumner Welles

Former Undersecretary of State criticizes Administration on lack of frank peace policy.

no President so superbly fitted to undertake his Constitutional responsibilities of conducting our foreign relations as Franklin Roosevelt. Through his profound knowledge of American and of world history, through his long experience in and consummate understanding of international affairs; through his grasp of where the true and the ultimate interests of the United States lie, and through his love for his fellow-man, no American could be more fully qualified that he to shape this country's foreign policy in these days when our national destiny must be determined. The people of this country look to him once more for that inspired leadership of which he is so supremely capable, and of which he has given such convincing evidence on so many occasions in the past.

Many thousands of us are asking ourselves what our objectives should be. What—to use the Palmerstonian phrase—are the "eternal and perpetual interests" of the United States which must be secured in the new epoch which we are approaching? What may be the surest way of safeguarding those interests?

May I, solely as one American citizen, who is not entitled in any way to speak for our Government, outline to you what I myself believe to be at least a partial answer to those questions?

I believe that it will be the consensus of opinion that the irreducible minimum of what should be obtained by the United States as the outcome of the victory in which it will share must be the practical certainty that in the world of the future, the United States will be secure—safe from the threat of successful attack by any power, or by any combination of powers; fully assured that its own free institutions will suffer no jeopardy from foreign sources; and enabled, by reason of peace, prosperity, and political and social stability in the rest of the world, to develop its own national resources and its trade in such a manner as to make possible that advance in social conditions and that rise in living standards which the vast majority of our people seek. For we have, I believe, at long last, learned the reason that we cannot grow richer if the rest of the world becomes poorer; and that the surest guaranty of our prosperity is the prosperity of others.

From the standpoint of our political, economic and strategic vital interests it is likewise indispensable that if we are to achieve our own security every nation of the Western Hemisphere must also obtain ample measure of assurance as ourselves in the world of the future.

Participation Urged

Those,, it would seem, are the "eternal and perpetual interests" of the United States.

It seems to me clear that these interests can never be safeguarded unless the United States participate with the other nations of the earth in creating that kind of free world organized under law, and made safe by armed might when necessary against law-breakers, which men and women have envisioned for centuries past, and which they have so far fruitlessly sought to attain.

What are the alternatives? There can be but two, granted the state in which the world will find itself when the present hostilities are over. Either widespread, sporadic and interminable chaos and anarchy, or a precarious and temporary system of balance of power, with resultant armament expansion, and a policy of rank imperialism on the part of all the major powers, including the United States, which will pave the way, as surely as night follows day, for new, and still more devastating wars.

What steps, then, can the United States now take to impel the establishment of that kind of world order which alone can guarantee the security we seek?

Under existing conditions, the very concept of such an order implies the agreement of the major military powers among the United Nations that in their own interest such an order must be created. Unless the British, Soviet, Chinese, and United States Governments arrive jointly at a clear-cut and specific agreement in the near future upon certain basic principles, the hope of the creation of a stable world in the postwar years must necessarily be all but illusory. No stability, no opportunity for effective social and economic reconstruction can be forecast unless the great armed powers can now agree that they will wholeheartedly co-operate in the spirit and within the framework of the Atlantic Charter after the Axis nations have been forced to defeat.

Such an agreement between these four powers as that proposed must surely include such cardinal points as the following:

That they will jointly undertake the task of keeping the peace of the world in the postwar period, in accord with and in conjunction with such other members of the United Nations as are qualified to take part in such endeavor, notably certain of our neighbors of the New World and what we all hope will be the Fourth French Republic; and that they will presently define the nature and method of provision of the armed contribution which each under its own authority will make available for this common undertaking.

Realistic Justice

That they will now agree upon the machinery to be set up by common consent which will in the years after the close of the present war provide for progressive reduction of armaments as between themselves, and as among other nations.

That they will agree upon a common policy of realistic justice to be pursued by them toward Germany and the other conquered Axis powers so as to render these nations permanently incapable of renewing their assault upon civilization and the liberties of independent peoples.

That they will jointly agree not to take independent action which affects the sovereign rights of any other nation save with the concurrence of the other three powers.

That they will jointly pledge themselves to further and to perfect, as rapidly as postwar conditions may make possible, the establishment of a universal world organization in which, when it is ultimately established, the proposed agreement between them would be merged.

Each one of the four powers is rightly concerned with regard to its individual security and is entitled to present its contentions and its demands to the friendly and understanding scrutiny of its associates. But the truth remains that over and above all individual requirements for security to be derived from territorial rectifications towers the security to be obtained by each one of them through common agreement upon the points above set forth.

And we must clearly realize that the longer the effort to find such an agreement is postponed the more difficult the task will become.

We enjoy today a closer and more comprehending relationship with the peoples and Governments comprising the British Commonwealth of Nations than we have ever previously possessed. Our traditional friendship with China has been enhanced.

What we must imperatively strive to secure is that same full measure of understanding with the Russian people and their Government. I know of no point where the long-range interests of the Soviet Union are antagonistic to our own. I am firmly convinced that the understanding for which I hope will greatly inure to the advantage of both our peoples. Certain measures of far-reaching significance recently enacted by the Soviet Government have done much to facilitate mutual comprehension. Reciprocal recriminations and the engendering of popular suspicions can only be beneficial to our common enemies. Both peoples can in their own interest best afford to emphasize the many points of accord between them and minimize such differences as may appear still to exist.

Executive Council

In that spirit I am confident that an agreement can be found.

Nor am I concerned, insofar as the best interests of the United States are involved, by the fact that such an agreement constitutes a temporary alliance. For it would be an alliance destined, by ensuring the maintenance of peace in the world in the immediate postwar period, to expedite the creation of a stable world order, founded upon justice and freedom, which would safeguard the permanent interests of the American people; not an alliance to ensure our participation in world hegemony; nor an alliance to maintain a balance of power.

Should it be possible to secure an agreement of this character it would constitute the very solid foundation upon which there should immediately be constructed the first rudimentary structure in what later would be the expanded and perfected edifice of the ultimate International Organization.

Were a four-power agreement of the kind proposed to be all that this country envisaged, even if the powers participating in such an agreement operated by general delegation from the other members of the United Nations, such an accord would necessarily tend to stimulate the assumption by the four powers of the rights and prerogatives of world dictators. It would constitute the very negation of international democracy. It would be suspect in the minds of all of the lesser powers as an instrument in derogation of their own sovereignty.

We, and the other major powers likewise, require the indispensable support and confidence of all of the peoples of the United Nations, and of many of the remaining neutral states as well, if we can hope to expedite the reconstruction of this torn and shattered world and to hasten the day when there may exist a stable international order.

For these reasons I believe the second step which should be taken by the United States as soon as the proposed four-power agreement is reached, is to urge the formation of an Executive Council composed of representatives of the United Nations, which should remain in permanent session, with power to resolve such political or other questions as may be referred to it by the United Nations, and which do not impinge upon the military conduct of the war, involve the right of powers which are doing the actual fighting to determine freely the military strategy to be pursued, nor impair the provisions of the suggested four-power agreement.

To be effective, this suggested United Nations Executive Body should be small in number. I would suggest that it be composed in addition to delegates of the four major military powers, of representatives elected by the states of each region, and existing associations of states, in a proportion and by a method to be determined by the United Nations.

New World

This executive council, which would eventually become the executive branch of any perfected international organization, should be granted supervisory jurisdiction over all desirable international agencies—such as the International Labor Office or the Food and Agriculture Committee—which may already have been created, and should be also charged with the duty of organizing such further standing agencies as the United Nations may from time to time deem necessary or desirable, and for formulating recommendations for submission to each one of the United Nations covering such fundamental requirements as a world court and other necessary permanent international bodies.

I am a convinced believer in the efficacy and in the need for the permanent continuance of the existing inter-American regional system which has been brought into being by the free will of the twenty-one sovereign American republics.

In their consideration of the kind of future world organization which will be best calculated to meet the high objectives which the great majority of us are seeking, governments and people might well study the desirability of instituting regional systems, conforming in their general pattern to the system evolved by the New World, but all of them co-ordinated under an executive body of the nature which has been above proposed, representative of every region. In such an organization each region would be primarily responsible for regional peace, would wider action become necessary?

Many months ago I expressed the belief that upon the cessation of hostilities we must contemplate the need for a transition period during which many readjustments of many kinds would have to be undertaken before any attempt could properly be made to set up any permanent world organization. That is more than ever my belief. One can draw an infinite number of invaluable conclusions from the experience which was had in 1919 when the unsuccessful attempt was made to obtain rigid compliance by all nations withthe detailed and perfected covenant of the League of Nations. Would it not be a wiser and more practical approach in the new effort which I hope and which I believe will be undertaken to secure a workable international organization, to start with the necessary basic agreements and mechanisms, and then, during the transition period agree upon the perfecting elaboration of those agreements and mechanisms as changing conditions and experience may show it to be expedient or necessary? Surely, at the commencement of this transition period all peoples must agree that manifold questions should advantageously be postponed for later adjustment and accommodation, when the passions of war have cooled, and a greater wisdom in their determination can be achieved through a longer perspective.

Sovereignty

I can see no advantage to be gained at this moment by any general and theoretical discussion of the advantages or disadvantages obtaining to the United States by the limitations upon its sovereignty which it might undergo were it to participate in an international organization. Such a discussion, it seems to me, can only benefit those who are opposed to our taking part in any form of international cooperation and who desire, by confusing the real issues, to engender public doubt and prejudice. Until we have determined exactly what form of world organization we believe should in our own interest be instituted, how can we tell what, if any, limitations such an organization might impose upon our sovereignty? As has so often and truly been said, any treaty to which this country is a party necessarily limits our sovereignty. I can conceive of no manner by which this nation can participate in an international organization save through its adherence to an international agreement, or series of agreements, which would necessarily be subject to the approval of the legislative branch of our Government as provided by our Constitution. Would it not be wiser before entering into any impassioned debate upon the abstract question of sovereignty to wait and see what each proposed agreement involved, and then weigh the advantages to be derived by us from such instruments against any attendant limitations upon our national freedom of action?

I most earnestly hope that when the time comes for these decisions to be made the voice of the American people will be raised in the demand that in any new World Organization that may be created, two great moral principles be for all time established by it.

The first of these is what should be the inalienable right of all peoples to enjoy the freedoms of religion, of speech, and of information. No greater bulwark for peace in the future can be built than through universal recognition of these freedoms as human rights. Every nation which becomes a member of the International Organization to be set up should be obligated, as a condition of its adherence, to show that its citizens are guaranteed these rights by its national constitution.

And the second great principle likewise involves the question of human freedom. More than a hundred years ago the moral force of public opinion in Great Britain compelled the British Government to abolish slavery within the territories of the Empire and a great British Prime Minister led a valiant and successful fight for the abolition of the international slave trade. Eighty years ago the American people proved the eternal truth that this nation could not survive half slave and half free.

Right to Liberty.

Can the peaceful, the stable and the free world for which we hope be created if it is envisioned from the outset as half slave and half free?—if hundreds of millions of human beings are told that they are destined to remain indefinitely under alien subjection? New and powerful nationalistic forces are breaking into life throughout the earth, and in particular in the vast regions of Africa, of the Near East, and of the Far East. Must not these forces, unless they are to be permitted to start new and devastating inundations, be canalized through the channels of liberty into the great stream of constructive and co-operative human endeavor?

We all of us recognize that it will take generations for some backward peoples to be prepared for autonomy and self-government. But I am persuaded that any international organization should establish the basic principle that no nation has the inherent and unlimited right to govern subject peoples; that all nations which possess jurisdiction over other peoples must recognize in effective fashion that such control is to be exercised primarily for the purpose of preparing these alien races to undertake the responsibilities of self-government as soon as they are capable thereof; and that until they are fitted for autonomy the administering power, as a trustee, must hold itself responsible for its administration to world public opinion as represented in the International Organization.

The right of all peoples to their liberty must be confirmed as the moral force of public opinion long since established the right of man to his individual freedom. I do not believe in the doctrine of a superior race. The enjoyment by peoples of the right of self-determination is not limited by divine warrant, nor for that matter to the Atlantic Charter, to the white race. Peoples capable of autonomous government should be possessed of that right whether they be yellow or brown, black or white.

We have heard it said in recent months that we should presently refrain from declaring what our desires and aspirations are in the field of postwar settlements, and that we should rather wait before formulating our own policies in that regard until we have been told what other powers seek.

And I sometimes ask myself, "What is this country of ours?" "Are we a puny or a senile nation?" "Are we so impotent, and have we played so inferior a part in the present struggle that we must still our own voice until we are told what other powers seek?" I believe in national modesty. I do not believe in a national inferiority complex.

Paying Penalty

We are a young and vigorous people. In armed might and in material resources we are second to no power of the globe. We are the greatest democracy in the world today. We covet no inch of territory, and we possess no imperialistic ambitions. We have entered this war to preserve our own liberties, and to join with our Allies in utterly destroying the most villainous tyrannies which modern man has seen, and which, had they triumphed, would have made life intolerable for us all.

By the blood which our fellow-Americans are shedding for our country; by the treasure which we have expended for our own war effort and for that of our valiant Allies; by our own moral and material force in the world of today, I submit that we possess not only the right but the duty to declare to the United Nations and to the world at large what we believe should be the foundations upon which the world of the future should be constructed, and what we are prepared to contribute to that end, so that this country of ours shall not again be plunged into war. Thus—and only thus—can we hope to obtain compensation for those bitter sacrifices which we will have made when the last gun has been fired.

The United States must vigorously assert its willingness to assume leadership. We have every moral and material advantage on our side. We have as our leader the man who because of his brave vision and his wisdom is rightly regarded throughout the world as the paladin of the forces of liberal democracy. If we avail ourselves—in time of the opportunity which fate has granted us, an American can truly say in the years to come:

"Not only have we by our efforts saved ourselves, but we have with God's help guided the feet of suffering mankind into the paths of peace."

Lodge Bases Japan's Defeat On Failure to Offset Losses

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 18

Losses inflicted on Japan by the forces of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., "already are greater than her production capacity," Senator Henry Carbot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts who recently returned from a tour of war theaters, said Oct. 16.

Addressing the Foreign Policy Association's annual forum here, he said that with the aid of Admiral Halsey, "General MacArthur has cut the spreading tentacles of Japanese imperialism and has actually pushed them back," and he added:

"Just think what we will do to them when we give them both barrels."

Rear Admiral Thomas C. Hart told the Association that "there is acceptance of the general idea that any new organization for tomorrow's world must provide for policing such areas of the world as require it," adding that "whatever is done toward participating in a new world organization, the armed forces will be ready to do their part."

'War Far From Won,' Briton Tells Allies

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Oct. 18

Warning that the war was "far from won" either in Europe or the Far East, a representative of the British Government pleaded today for care in the treatment of any Allied differences lest the enemy be aided.

John Jestyn Llewellin, British Minister Resident in Washington for Supply and Chairman of the British Supply Council in North America, said in an address prepared for the Economic Club that a falling out among the British, Russians, and Americans would be Germany's only chance to escape defeat.

Mr. Llewellin made his remarks in a discussion of Lend-Lease and other Allied cooperative activities.

Welles Wants Frank Stand By U. S. on Peace Plans

Continued from Page 1

responds to Mr. Welles' appeal that it demand a fuller and franker official statement of what the Government wants to accomplish in the field of securing the future peace, repercussions from the New York speech may be felt in Washington on the part of both the Administration and Congress.

Mr. Welles candidly held the Administration as much as Congress responsible for not speaking out on the most vital issue before the country, what it should do and what it can do to prevent another war.

The time is at hand, in Mr. Welles' view, to begin the organization of the postwar world, and if it is not begun soon it may well prove too late.

It is known that Mr. Welles worked closely with the Ball-Burton-Hill-Hatch senatorial group to perfect a resolution which would constitute effective peace credentials from Congress and it is evident that in his judgment something stronger than the pending Connally resolution is needed.

Full Understanding Needed

"There was never a period in the history of this country of ours," says Mr. Welles as private citizen, "when it was more essential that the people of the United States understand fully all of the implications in the problems in foreign relations with which their Government is confronted."

He left no doubt that in his judgment the Government's leadership is not equipping the people with the information on which to gain that understanding.

"Unless they obtain that understanding," Mr. Welles declares, "unless they are enabled to see at least the pattern of what their Government proposes, how can they intelligently determine for themselves what this country should strive in its own interest to see achieved after the war is won—how can they decide what responsibilities this country should assume, likewise in its own interest, in the years that lie ahead after the victory of the United Nations?"

He clearly implied that the Administration has been remiss in not revealing the "pattern" of its postwar thinking.

"It seems to me," Mr. Welles argues, "that now more than ever it is the obligation of our Government, both in the Executive and Legislative Branches, not only to give the people light, but also boldly to assume leadership by urging the adoption of that policy which in its considered judgment will most fully respond to the need of our nation for security, social progress, and prosperity in the postwar years, in order that our citizens may study and pass upon it."

Gives Hint of Split

Then Mr. Welles came the nearest at any time in his speech to a direct reference to the split between Mr. Hull and himself.

"I for one," Mr. Welles says, "cannot subscribe to the philosophy which some maintain that a policy cannot be initiated after the people themselves have brought pressure to bear for its adoption. That philosophy would seem to be the very negation of the best constitutional tradition in our representative form of government."

Mr. Welles evidently wishes to give more outspoken and vigorous leadership to the Government peace purposes while his superiors were disposed to wait on the advance crystallization of public sentiment.

Referring to the now certain prospect of Allied victory in the war, Mr. Welles asked: "Are we as yet prepared for that day?" He asked these other specific questions, which were apparently directed more at the Administration than at his audience:

"What would the policy of this nation be if the unconditional surrender of Germany or of Japan came to pass sooner than we have believed possible? In such event could we—as we have so often done in the past—afford to trust to instinct or intuition, or dare to improvise? Should not the people of this country be afforded the opportunity before that moment of determining the road they will follow when the day of victory comes?"

With obvious reference to comments made in some quarters of Congress that a better foreign policy declaration could not be made until foreign countries advanced their views, Mr. Welles decried the idea that America's declaration of its aspirations in the field of postwar settlements must necessarily wait until other powers have spoken.

"I sometimes ask myself," Mr. Welles concludes:

"What is this country of ours? Are we a puny or a senile nation? Are we so impotent, and have we played so inferior a part in the present struggle that we must still our own voice until we are told what other powers seek? I believe in national modesty. I do not believe in a national inferiority complex."

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Air Ferry Service Speeded By Allied Base in Azores

By Daedalus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Azores are going to play their most important role as intermediate landing and refueling base for planes of the Allied Ferry Service, well known as the Air Transport Command.

From the fliers' point of view, the group of nine islands, lying farther from the mainland than any other group of Atlantic islands, is the fulfillment of that early dream of transoceanic air transport—the floating base.

As was pointed out in this newspaper several days ago, the Azores shorten the distance between the Western and Eastern Hemispheres that has to be covered in nonstop flights by roughly 1,000 miles.

The islands can be reached from Morocco in slightly over three hours, from Great Britain and Newfoundland in five to six hours, from Bermuda in about seven hours, and from Venezuela in nine hours.

Rerouting of the plane service between New York and Khartoum, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, will result in an enormous time saving; instead of going as far south as Natal, the planes will be able to fly straight east from Bermuda.

Yet the use of the Azores will not only increase the security of transocean flying and decrease the flying time; it will also enable the planes to start with a smaller amount of fuel and a larger amount of freight.

Though exact figures of fuel consumption are a military secret, it can be assumed that the chance to refuel on the Azores will enable Allied bombers and transport planes to add from half a ton to 1½ tons to their freight load.

To appreciate what that means it is well to remember the dark days of 1942 when General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel threatened to overrun Egypt and when the supply situation of the British defenders was so desperate that munitions had to be flown from here to El Alamein. Given the present density of trans-Atlantic air traffic, the potential average plus-load of a ton per plane is a more than bright prospect.

The new bases will also greatly facilitate the task of fighting German submarines. The most hazardous stretch on the voyage of convoys from this country to Great Britain and Northwest Africa can now be covered by planes stationed at Bermuda and the Azores. It looks as if things were going to become pretty uncomfortable for German U-boats stalking in the middle Atlantic.

Postwar Plan Offered By Western City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—A pattern for postwar planning at the community level was offered by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Committee for Economic Development Oct. 16 in a Chamber announcement of the results of a joint survey at Albert Lea, Minn., an agricultural-industrial community of 12,000. Through continuing studies it is proposed to find means of absorbing an excess labor force of about 600 estimated to be in prospect in that town after the war.

The project at Albert Lea was in the nature of a laboratory experiment initiated last spring at the suggestion of the Committee on Economic Policy, which the postwar planning group of the national Chamber.

On the basis of the experiment at Albert Lea, a manual of procedure has been issued for the use of other communities, under the title of "A Procedure for Community Postwar Planning."

In determining the number of jobs which must be created for the postwar period, the Albert Lea planners catalogued the 1940 labor force, including those employed and those unemployed, the 1943 wartime labor force, and finally estimated the probable postwar labor force.

The calculations took into account those who will return from the armed forces to industry, those who will return from farms or other industrial regions, and the normal growth of the working population. Also considered were those who will leave industry to return to farms, those going to other regions to find employment, and those, including women, who will not desire to work.

The postwar labor force at Albert Lea is estimated at 6,561 as compared with a wartime labor force of 5,655, and a prewar total of 4,987. The estimate of available jobs after the war is 5,968, or 593 less than the number of workers available.

In making a start on the problem of providing additional jobs, each business firm in Albert Lea was asked to give information as to the amount of its business before the war and at the present time, and also prospects for the postwar period. The businessmen were asked not to sign their names and the information thus was kept strictly confidential, the only identification on the sheets being a key letter and figure to indicate the type of business.

Albert Lea has 11 major industries and 442 secondary employers. The 11 major industries showed a volume of business of $9,040,000 in 1933, $22,795,000 in 1940, $51,443,000 in 1943, and a prospective total of $49,660,000 after the war.

While the survey was under way, a cross section of the city's population was interviewed by victory aides to find out what goods they expected to buy during the first two years after the war. A similar survey was made by mail among the farmers of Freeborn County, of which Albert Lea is the county seat. These inquiries related to goods not available during the war.

These surveys showed the contemplated purchase of 1,156 new automobiles at an average cost of $1,053 or a total of $1,217,268 in the City of Albert Lea and the purchase of 1,140 new automobiles at an average cost of $970 for a total of $1,105,800 by the farmers of Freeborn County.

The construction or purchase of new houses by 442 City people was indicated, the average cost being $4,068 and the total, $1,798,056. The construction of 150 farm homes was indicated, with an average cost of $3,150 and a total of $472,500. The city residents reported an intention to make repairs on houses to a total cost of $366,966 while repairs on farm homes were estimated to amount to $486,000.

Detailed information was obtained as to the manner in which these purchases would be financed.

Contracts

Continued from Page 1

cision as to whether the contractor has been correct in his inclusion of cost items would rest solely on War Department contracting officers.

As to these officers, Mr. Warren charged that some of them are of "proven inefficiency"; that reports to him of their "golfing, wining and dining with the contractors" in question, and that items are being included which represent scandalous costs to the taxpayer unless they are carefully checked and winnowed out by his own "independent, nonpolitical agency."

The great part of Mr. Warren's testimony was given over to a recitation of some of his 270 cases, showing the kind of items that had come up—and been excluded—when his own agency controlled the matter. The same items will come up, and will not be excluded, he warned, if not General Accounting Office's power is eliminated. If fact, he charged, this is already the case and the War Department is already writing contracts in which his office is excluded from final scrutiny.

Mr. Warren cited an item of $1,743,000 which a contractor included, although a discount on goods reeceived of that amount had been obtained.

One contractor refunded the cost of a set of "juke boxes" which he had included in a fixed-fee contract.

"Grade C" beef was furnished instead of "Grade A" beef in one instance, Mr. Warren asserted, and the contratcor unsuccessfuily argued that the two things were the same, although he made a tidy profit.

U. S. Warplane Score Around 4 to 1

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 18

Here is the score of American warplane combat as announced Oct. 17 by the Office of War Information:

Unit	Time	Enemy planes shot down	U. S. planes lost	Ratio
Army Air Forces	Dec. 7, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1943	7,312	1,867	Near 4-1
Army Air Forces	March 1-Sept. 1, 1943	5,389	1,239	Over 4-1
Heavy bombers	Jan. 1-June 30, 1943	1,333	316	Over 4-1
Medium bombers	Jan. 1-June 30, 1943	113	69	Near 2-1
Fighters	Jan. 1-June 30, 1943	763	375	Over 2-1
8th Air Force Fortresses based in Britain	July, 1943	500	108	Over 4-1
8th and 9th Air Forces over Sicily, Sardinia, and Southern Italy	July, 1943	342	190	Near 2-1
14th Air Force in China	13 months ended Aug. 4	442	51	Near 9-1
Navy in North Solomons	first 10 days of June offensive	199	34	Over 5-1

[No Navy figures covering long periods were made public, but a general ratio of 4 or 5 to 1 was claimed.]

Score Gives U. S. Superiority Over Enemy on Sea and in Air

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Overwhelming superiority of America's fighting forces in the air and on the sea was disclosed today in two highly revealing Government reports authorized by the top commands of the armed forces.

In a detailed report on America's combat aviation, the Office of War Information discloses that American Army and Navy fliers have knocked four enemy planes out of the air for every American aircraft destroyed, the Army box score from Pearl Harbor to Sept. 1 being 7,312 Axis planes downed to a loss of 1,867 American craft.

Simultaneously, American naval superiority has reached such proportions against Japan that all efforts of the American Navy since January to lure the main body of the Japanese fleet into a major test of strength have been unavailing, a Navy report to the Senate Naval Affairs Committee discloses.

The Japanese, it declares, concentrated a huge armada including battleships and aircraft carriers near their powerful Southwest Pacific base of Truk last January for a showdown fight with the United States Navy, and the American fleet prepared for attack. But at the last minute the Japanese evaded action, dispersed their forces and concentrated only on evacuating hard-pressed troops from Guadalcanal.

Japanese Play Safe

Since then, the Navy has sought on a number of occasions to provoke an all-out engagement. It was hoped that the American attack on Attu would bring out the enemy fleet, but the Japanese played safe. Then came the deep penetration of the American carrier task force to bomb Marcus Island, 1,000 miles from Tokyo, and subsequent carrier thrusts at Wake and the Gilbert Island bases. But the Japanese fleet has refused to be drawn out.

The O. W. I. report on combat aviation reveals that the United States, determined to continue flying faster and hitting harder than the enemy, is today designing an all-purpose light bomber that is "three or four years ahead" of any competitor, and is already building a new single-engine fighter of "greatly advanced performance."

Simultaneously, it reports that the new and bigger super-Fortresses, designed to replace the present B-17 for long-range European bombing and to challenge any defense that Germany can put into the sky, are already in production and are scheduled for combat by the spring of 1944. Despite recently increased bomb activities and defensive armament, the B-17's and B-24's are now being referred to as "the last of the small heavies."

Wings Over the World

For the Army alone, the report shows, American combat planes flew a total of 223,758 sorties from Dec. 7, 1941 to Sept. 1, 1943, in which they dropped a total of 105,649 tons of bombs. On these missions the Army planes destroyed 7,312 enemy craft, probably destroyed an additional 2,196 and damaged 2,535. The box score of performance proves that the vast air force which the United States has so rapidly assembled is well suited to the war's global nature and well adapted to the wide variety of strategic and tactical tasks imposed upon it, the OWI report declares.

Reeling off performance figures to back this boast, the report, based on Army and Navy data, discloses:

That Navy patrol and carrier based planes accounted for 21 of the 90 enemy submarines sunk during May-July, 1943, these planes including Grumman Avengers and Wildcats based on auxiliary carriers and carrying depth bombs, as well as land-based Vega Venturas, Consolidated Catalinas and Liberators.

That Douglas Dauntless dive-bombers have sunk or badly damaged four Japanese battleships and two aircraft carriers in battles ranging from Midway to the Eastern Solomons.

Rival for the Spitfire

That medium bombers, abandoning much of their strategic raiding of distant targets, have been used with high success in Africa and Italy in low level—sometimes tree-top-bombing and in skip bombing.

That a new North American P-51 Mustang fighter with Packard-built Rolls-Royce Merlin engine is now in production with a reported performance better than Britain's Spitfire and the highest speed (well over 400 miles an hour) of any fighter in existence.

The OWI report warns that despite these developments, and partially because of the many changes in design, production goals set for the aircraft industry for 1943 are not going to be met. Although the rate of aircraft manufactured is going up, with 7,598 produced in September, the rate of increase remains behind schedule.

Cited as primarily responsible is the change of models. One power plant change in a fighter aircraft, for instance, required unavoidable tooling alterations which resulted in the loss of sufficient production hours to have built 300 planes of the old model.

Other listed causes of the production slowdown include engine shortages, maldistribution of ram materials, reorganization of plant layout, and labor shortages including the West Coast labor bottleneck. Shortages in raw materials no longer constitute a major problem, it is declared.

Said to Lead in Major Classes

In the opinion of Army and Navy experts, American-built planes now surpass enemy aircraft in every major class, as follows:

In the heavy bombers class, the Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress and B-24 Consolidated Liberator are superior to Germany's Focke-Wulf 200, Kurier and Heinkel 177. The Japanese have no 4-engine land-based bombers.

In the medium bomber class, the North American B-25 Mitchell and B-26 Martin Marauder continue to be the world's best, their closest competitors being Germany's Dornier 217 E and Japan's Nakajima 97 and Mitsubishi 01. In the light bomber class, the Douglas A-20 is declared to be in a class by itself.

As for fighters, the Army planes, after a very unpromising start, are now rated "among the world's best." The Lockheed P-38 Lightning has met and proved itself the equal or master of the latest versions of Germany's two best fighters, the Focke-Wulf 190 and the ME-109, as well as the Japanese Zero and the so-called "Super Zeros," the Mitsubishi types OOMK2, Type 01 and the very latest Type 03.

Court Lets Employer's Rights Stand

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Supreme Court left in effect today a ruling that an employer has the right to express his ideas as to whether employees should vote for union representation—provided no coercion was used and the employer agrees to abide by the election results.

This decision, based on the constitutional guarantee of freedom of speech, by the Federal Circuit Court at New York, involved the American Tube Bending Company, Inc., of New Haven. The Circuit Court ordered dismissal of charges by the National Labor Relations Board that the Company had engaged in unfair labor practices.

By refusing today to review the decision, the Supreme Court let the lower court ruling stand.

The Board found that, just before an election to determine collective bargaining representatives, the President of the Company sent a letter to each employee and delivered an address to the employees suggesting that they would be better off to continue the policy of bargaining directly with the management instead of through a union.

No Coercion Found

Counsel for the Company asserted that the speech and letter "set forth the right of the employees to do as they please without fear of retaliation by the Company" and that "there is not one scintilla of evidence in the entire record from which a reasonable man could find the slightest restraint or coercion, or a violation of the National Labor Relations Act."

"The moderate utterances" of the President, it was contended, "are within the protection of the First Amendment (freedom of speech) to the Constitution of the United States."

In reply, the Labor Board told the Supreme Court:

"The privilege of free speech is not available where, because of the economic dependence of the listeners upon the speaker and the compulsion upon the listeners to give heed, the adjurations of the speaker pass from the realm of free competition of ideas into that of coercion."

Other Decisions

Among other actions today, the Court:

Ruled formally that all further proceedings in two cases—the Government's antitrust suit against the Aluminum Company of America and a test of the "death-sentence" provision of the Utility Holding Company Act involving the North American Company—will be deferred until a quorum of six qualified Justices is obtained. Four of the nine Justices have disqualified themselves in each case.

Refused to review a decision sustaining the constitutionality of legislation authorizing the President to prohibit, except under licenses, transactions in foreign exchange involving property in specified European countries. The law was challenged by Werner von Clemm, convicted in the Southern New York Federal District Court of conspiring to import diamonds in which nationals of the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg had interests for the purpose of selling them in this country.

Refused to review a ruling that a company, which failed to pay a worker overtime compensation when due because of a misinterpretation of the Federal Wage-Hour Act, is required to pay damages equal to the extra compensation even after the overtime payment was voluntarily made. This decision, by the Tenth Federal Circuit Court, was challenged by the Seneca Coal & Coke Co., operator of a mine in Northern Oklahoma.

Agreed to rule on whether the OPA is entitled to an injunction to restrain a store from future violations of maximum price regulations, whenever the act has been violated in the past—even though unintentionally.

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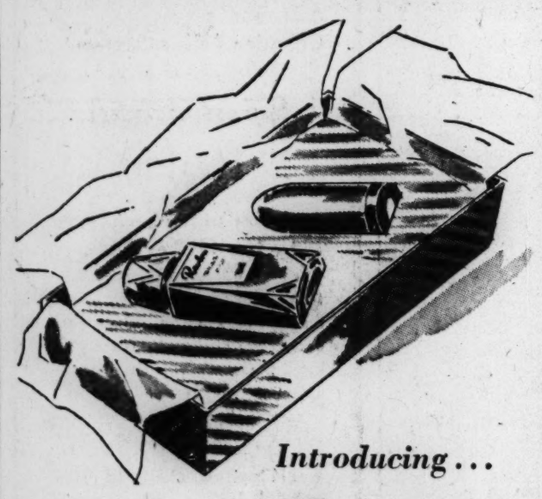
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The Home Forum

The Peace We Have

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE midst of earth's tumults men long for peace. They yearn for a peace, impartial, sure, and permanent, that is immune from the mutilations of time and circumstance. Let it not be thought that such peace is attainable only in some distant future. Although it may seem obscure to material thinking, nevertheless it is available now. It is the peace we have.

Doubtless all would agree that such a peace is primarily mental. This being so, its attainment and maintenance must be the outcome of a mental process, which, in order to provide a secure and lasting peace, rests upon a firm and permanent foundation. Such a foundation is not to be sought in shifting and vicious world conditions, but rather in unchanging and unchangeable eternal verity.

That God is the only eternal verity, is the implication throughout the Scriptures. Christian Science, based upon the Scriptures, begins the solution of the problem of peace with this fact. As, through the study of Christian Science, the truth of the first chapter of Genesis dawns upon thought, namely, that God is All, is spiritual and perfect, and that man, His likeness, is also spiritual and perfect, a new sense of values begins to form in consciousness. As this truth about God and man is understood the unbroken harmony of true existence is recognized, and the troubles of mortal experience are seen to be in the nature of a dream. It is obvious that a dream is banished by the awakening of the dreamer. Thus, as one awakens from the fiction of materialism and its ills to the fact of spiritual reality and its glorious possibilities, a growing perception of peace pervades consciousness.

* * *

In Job (22:21) we read, "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee." In Isaiah (26:3) appears this statement: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee." One attains peace, then, by lifting his thought to the heights of communion with God, and he maintains it on the plateau of thought resting continuously in God.

Neither of these processes may seem easy. Such earth weights as mental indolence, human preferences and indulgences, resentments, personalizing of error—these and others of their kind must be unreservedly discarded. To attain and maintain any degree of spiritual peace requires, first of all, a whole-hearted desire to know God. This desire finds expression in constant prayer, continuous effort to express Godlike qualities in daily living, and consecrated use of all available means for learning more of Him and of man's relation to Him.

The Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and other writings by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, are supreme aids to this end of God-knowing. As one studies the truths contained in these books, more and more he refuses to consent to the blatant claims of evil to place and power, so sure is he of the omnipotence of God. Ultimately he reaches the point of view expressed by Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 277): "No evidence before the material senses can close my eyes to the scientific proof that God, good, is supreme."

This peace which has its source in the conviction of the supremacy of God, good, is not a languorous state of comfort in matter, nor is it a dreamy and selfish aloofness from the demands of human needs. It is, at all times, a state of alert consciousness of spiritual power, rooted in the certainty of God's fatherhood, and the realization that His presence, guidance, and protection are available to all who seek it, everywhere. It is not something that becomes more potent in life's easiest moments. Indeed, there may be times in human experience when the more terrifying the apparent condition, the more exalted and articulate is the sense of peace.

* * *

By its very nature, such peace must be, first of all, individual. Ultimate world peace is primarily individual peace. As, through his perception of true spiritual peace, each individual brings an improved state of consciousness into his affairs and his environment, so aggregates of individuals will, slowly perhaps, but surely, demonstrate greater community and national peace. At every step of progress toward this end, there is necessity for clear thinking, quick and right decision and action. These essentials are impossible to a mind disturbed, fearful, and confused. They are possible to a thought lifted to an acknowledgment of the omnipotence and omniaction of God.

Perhaps certain questions press the waiting thought: If such a peace is possible now, when will men seek it? How often the search is pressed when all mortal mind experiments have failed. Gradually it must be learned that actually they have never succeeded. The first prophetic sunrise beams of the "peace which passeth understanding" are already lighting the mountain tops of thought ascended to rest in omnipotence. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 506), "The calm and exalted thought or spiritual apprehension is at peace." This is the peace we have.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

By Courtesy of the Wellesley College Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ANCIENT CHINESE BRONZE

The bronze ceremonial vessels of ancient China are beautiful and bewildering. While their shapes were molded to useful purpose, they are sculptural and eye-pleasing. The old symbolical motives which cover their surfaces are informed with vitality. Some bronzes are delicately incised, while others bulge and overflow irrepressibly in extravagant ornament. The motifs are omnipresent, expending their supple lineaments in rhythmic sequences over the curves and hollows of the ritual vessels. For the ancient Chinese, they probably bore a deep significance. For us today they express buoyancy and vigor; they embody ferocity and fervor. Among the forms represented symbolically, or with a degree of literal resemblance are snakes, dragons, birds, cicadas, tigers, water buffalo, rams, the cloud and thunder-pattern, and many abstract motifs such as compound lozenges, spirals, and circles.

This bronze was recently exhibited at Wellesley College in a beautiful display of Chinese Ritual Bronzes and Paintings presented by the Mayling Soong Foundation. It is a pot of the "ting" type. A "ting" was a cooking vessel often chosen to bear important inscriptions. It rests upon three or four legs. This piece is from the collection of C. T. Loo and Company, and is said to be of the late Chou period (around 300 B. C.). The people of that period were sophisticated, highly refined, and superior technicians.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Henry and the Weather

WHEN I INHERITED a small coal-yard from my father, Henry came with it. He was a long, lanky, loose-jointed old fellow, with a shock of reddish-gray hair, blue eyes under shaggy eyebrows, and walrus-like mustaches.

He had been the truckman there for years. The day I arrived, he undertook to give me a short lecture on the different kinds of coal and their uses.

"That there, is Lafayette Lump." He pointed a grimy forefinger at a pile of black chunks in one of the bins. "A real good seller, that is. Your father allus laid in a good stock o' that. This here, next to it, is Chestnut Egg. It don't burn up so quick as the lump. It's good fer bankin' fires at night."

* * *

As he went around the yard, explaining the relative merits of anthracite, pea-coke, Lehigh Valley, Pocohontas, and other varieties of coal, he seemed to take on added stature. To him, the coal was a veritable store of black diamonds, whose potentialities an ignoramus like myself could hardly be expected to understand.

We stopped in front of a great bin, piled with soft coal, over which spiders had woven a filament of web.

"Now, that there bin's no good," he went on in his slow drawl. "Your father got stuck on that. 'Jip coal,' he used to call it, 'cause it didn't sell. Folks 'ud come back en' say it smoked. Your father did git stuck on that!"

His wrinkled face broke into a smile. "Well, I guess you've heerd enough about coal fer now. It's a real purty day today. Why don't ye go for a walk along the river-bank, an' forgit business fer awhile?"

I thanked him, and went off; for it was a "purty day,"—too pretty to spend all of it milling around in the dust of the coal-yard.

* * *

Next morning, I was awakened by sounds of activity behind the house. Henry was evidently at work early. After I was dressed, I went out to speak to him. He was hard at it, his tanned, muscular arms moving with vigorous precision, as one shovelful after another flashed from pile to truck.

"Mornin', Miss!" He paused with his tool in mid-air. "'Twas such a purty day today, I got around earlier than usual. Got two ton to deliver up at Balch's place. Hope I didn't waken ye up."

"Oh, that's all right, Henry," I said, as he plied the shovel with renewed vigor. "I wanted to get up, anyhow. But I was just thinking how much better it would be to have a chute to fill the truck, instead of doing it by hand."

"Aw, I don't mind," he replied cheerfully, above the clatter of the coal. "I've got used to it. Your father would hev put in a chute, I guess, ef I'd asked him. But shovelin' sure did build up my muscle!"

When the truck was full, he threw the shovel on top of the load and wiped his forehead with the back of his hand.

"'Scuse me, Miss, ef I git goin' with this right away. It's a purty day today, an' I allus try to git my coal delivered afore the weather man changes his mind!"

At that, he swung himself lightly up into the seat of the Ford truck. A few moments later, he went bouncing and rattling triumphantly along the country road, his reddish-gray hair blowing in the breeze.

* * *

During the winter that followed, Henry and I worked together. I became genuinely attached to him. And it was with a feeling of regret that, in the spring, I paid him off for the last time. The coal-yard was empty now. Even the despised "Jip coal" had been sold in sacks, at thirty-five cents for fifty pounds.

Henry was going away, too. A prosperous son in Oklahoma had persuaded the "old folks," Henry and his wife, to come and live there.

Henry looked down at me, twisting a battered straw hat in his knotty hands.

"Well, you sure done right good in the coal business," he said with awkward kindliness. "Better'n I ever thought a woman could." A twinkle came into his blue eyes. "You wuz smart to git rid of that 'Jip' coal, too. Netted ye fourteen dollars a ton in them sacks, en' your father only paid eight for it. That wuz somethin' I never learned ye how to do!"

"But tell me, Henry," I asked, "do you think you're going to like it in Oklahoma? There's plenty of work you could do around here still. I don't like to see you go."

"Oh, I guess we'll like it, all right." A vague wistfulness crept into his voice. "Now that the coal is all gone, I—" He broke off, adding more cheerfully: "I know we'll like it in Oklahomy! Jimmy, my son, says it's purty weather there most all the time. Not so much water as we hev' up here. My Missus is set on bein' near the grand-children, too. Jimmy's got three of them, you know. Yep, the first purty day next week, we're a-goin'!"

* * *

Sure enough. On the following Monday, I watched Henry load the last stick of his dilapidated furniture onto the Ford truck. The "Missus" was already in her half of the driver's seat. Henry climbed up beside her.

Overhead, the sun was shining. White clouds drifted lazily across the blue sky.

"Good-by and good luck, Henry," I said, reaching up to shake hands with him.

Henry shook hands solemnly.

"Good-by, Miss. We'll be right glad to git a postal-card from ye onct in a while. We won't fergit ye." He settled the battered straw hat firmly on his head and put his foot on the truck-starter. "Well, I guess we'd better git goin'," he shouted above the roar of the motor. Then, glancing up at the sky, he said: "It sure is a purty day!"

F. R.

Natásha Prepares for Her First Grand Ball

NATÁSHA WAS going to her first grand ball. She had got up at eight that morning and had been in a fever of excitement and activity all day. All her powers since morning had been concentrated on ensuring that they all—she herself, Mamma, and Sónya—should be as well dressed as possible. Sónya and her mother put themselves entirely in her hands. The countess was to wear a claret-colored velvet dress, and the two girls white gauze over pink silk slips, with roses on their bodices and their hair dressed *à la greque*.

Everything essential had already been done; feet, hands, necks, and ears washed, perfumed, and powdered, as befits a ball; the openwork silk stockings and white satin shoes with ribbons were already on; the hair-dressing was almost done. Sónya was finishing dressing and so was the countess, but Natásha, who had bustled about helping them all, was behind-hand. She was still sitting before a looking-glass with a dressing jacket thrown over her slender shoulders. Sónya stood ready dressed in the middle of the room. . . .

"Aren't you ready? It is nearly ten," came the countess' voice.

"Directly! Directly! And you, Mamma?"

"I have only my cap to pin on."

"Don't do it without me!" called Natásha. "You won't do it right."

"But it's already ten."

They had decided to be at the ball by half-past ten, and Natásha had still to get dressed and they had to call at the Taurida Gardens. . . .

The cause of the delay was Natásha's skirt, which was too long. Two maids were turning up the hem and hurriedly biting off the ends of the thread. A third with pins in her mouth was running about between the countess and Sónya, and a fourth held the whole of the gossamer garment up high on one uplifted hand.

"Mávra, quicker, darling!"

"Give me my thimble, Miss, from there . . ."

"Whenever will you be ready?" asked the count coming to the door. "Here is some scent. Perónskaya must be tired of waiting."

"It's ready, Miss," said the maid, holding up the shortened gauze dress with two fingers, and blowing and shaking something off it, as if by this to express a consciousness of the airiness and purity of what she held.

Natásha began putting on the dress.

"In a minute! In a minute! Don't come in, Papa!" she cried to her father as he opened the door—speaking from under the filmy skirt which still covered her whole face.

Sónya slammed the door to. A minute later they let the count in. He was wearing a blue swallow-tail coat, shoes and stockings, and was perfumed and his hair pomaded.

"Oh, Papa! How nice you look! Charming!" cried Natásha, as she stood in the middle of the room smoothing out the folds of the gauze. . . .

"Say what you like," exclaimed Sónya, in a despairing voice as she looked at Natásha, "say what you like, it's still too long."

Natásha stepped back to look at herself in the pier glass. The dress was really too long.

"Really, madam, it is not at all too long," said Mávra, crawling on her knees after her young lady.

"Well, if it's too long we'll take it up . . . we'll tack it up in one minute," said the resolute Dunyásha taking a needle that was stuck on the front of her little shawl and, still kneeling on the floor, set to work once more.

At that moment, with soft steps, the countess came in shyly, in her cap and velvet gown. . . .

"Mamma, your cap, more to this side," said Natásha. "I'll arrange it," and she rushed forward so that the maids who were tacking up her skirt could not move fast enough and a piece of gauze was torn off.

"Oh goodness! What has happened? Really it was not my fault."

"Never mind, I'll run it up, it won't show," said Dunyásha.

"What a beauty—a very queen!" said the nurse as she came to the door. "And Sónya! They are lovely!"

At a quarter past ten they at last got into their carriages and started. But they had still to call at the Taurida Gardens.—From "War and Peace," by LEO TOLSTOY.

МИР КОТОРЫЙ С НАМИ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Среди земной сумятицы люди жаждут мира. Они жаждут мира беспристрастного, надежного и постоянного, то есть неподверженного искажениям временем и обстоятельствами. Не следует думать, что такой мир достижим только в далеком будущем. Хотя он может казаться неясным материальному мышлению, тем не менее этот мир имеется ныне. Это тот мир, который с нами.

Несомненно все согласятся с тем, что такой мир в основе своей умственен. Раз это так, достижение и поддержание его должно быть результатом умственного процесса, который должен покоиться на прочном и постоянном основании, чтобы быть в состоянии дать надежный и длительный мир. Подобное основание следует искать не среди сменяющихся и несовершенных мировых условий, а скорее в неизменяющейся и неизменной вечной истине.

Тот факт, что Бог есть единая вечная истина, проводится через все Писание. В разрешении проблемы мира Христианская Наука, основанная на Писании, начинает с этого факта. Когда, путем изучения Христианской Науки, мысль начинает постигать истину первой главы книги Бытия, а именно, что Бог есть Все, что Бог духовен и совершенен и что человек, Его подобие, тоже духовен и совершенен,—новое понимание ценностей начинает сознаваться в сознании. Когда эта истина о Боге и человеке понята, то распознается ненарушенная гармония истинного существования и понимается, что волнения смертного существования подобны сновидениям. Очевидно, что сновидение изгоняется пробуждением спящего. Так, когда человек пробуждается от вымысла материализма и его зол к факту духовной действительности и ее славных возможностей, все растущее познавание мира проникает в сознание.

* * *

У Иова (22:21) мы читаем: "Сближься же с Ним, и будешь спокоен; чрез это придет к тебе добро". У Исаии (26:3) мы находим следующее заявление: "Твердого духом Ты хранишь в совершенном мире". Следовательно, человек достигает мира путем поднятия своих мыслей на высоты общения с Богом и поддерживает этот мир на возвышенной плоскости мышления, беспрерывно покоящегося в Боге.

Ни один из этих процессов не кажется легким. Такие земные тяжести как умственная беспечность, людские предпочтения и слабости характера, обиды, отожествление заблуждения с личностью,—все эти и иные тяжести того же порядка должны быть отброшены безусловно. Чтобы достичь и поддерживать духовный мир в какой бы то ни было степени, прежде всего требуется чисто-сердечное желание знать Бога. Это желание находит себе выражение в постоянной молитве, беспрерывном усилии выражать Бого-подобные качества в повседневной жизни и благоговейном пользовании всеми доступными средствами для дальнейшего познавания Бога и отношения человека к Нему.

Библия и учебник Христианской Науки, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," и иные труды Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательницы и Основательницы Христианской Науки, являются наилучшим пособием для достижения этой цели Бого-познания. По мере того как человек изучает истины заключающиеся в этих книгах, он все более определенно отказывается соглашаться с кричащими притязаниями зла на место и силу,—столь уверенным становится он во всемогуществе Бога. В конце концов он достигает точки зрения выраженной Mrs. Эдди в книге "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 277): "Никакие показания материальных чувств не могут закрыть глаз моих на научное доказательство того, что Бог, добро, превыше всего".

Этот мир, который берет свое начало в убеждении в верховенстве Бога, добра, не является ни томным чувством благодеяния в материи, ни мечтательной и себялюбивой отдаленностью от запросов человеческих нужд. Он всегда является состоянием чуткого сознания духовного могущества, основанного на убежденности в том, что Бог—отец наш, и на осознании того, что Его присутствие, руководительство и защита доступны всюду и всем, кто ищет их. Этот мир не есть нечто становящееся более могущественным в более легкие минуты жизни. Во истину, могут быть моменты в житейском опыте когда, чем ужаснее кажутся условия, тем более возвышенным и явственным является чувство мира.

* * *

По природе своей такой мир должен быть, прежде всего, индивидуальным. Окончательный мировой мир в основании своем есть индивидуальный мир. Подобно тому как каждый индивидуум, путем познавания истинного духовного мира, вносит в свои дела и свое окружение улучшенное состояние сознания, так и совокупность индивидуумов, может быть медленно но верно, придет к выявлению большего общественного и национального мира. Каждый шаг вперед к этой цели требует ясного мышления, быстрого и правильного решения и действия. Эти существенные качества невозможны в уме беспокойном, полном страха и смятения. Они возможны в мысли возвышенной до признания всемогущества и всеобъемлющей деятельности Бога.

Быть может известные вопросы осаждают мысль: Если такой мир возможен в настоящем, когда же будут люди искать его? Сколь часто случается, что искание успевается когда все попытки смертного ума потерпели неудачу. Постепенно мы должны познать, что, в действительности, эти попытки никогда не были успешными. Первые пророческие солнечные лучи "мира, который превыше всякого ума", уже освещают горные вершины мысли вознесшейся к успокоению во всемогуществе. Mrs. Эдди пишет в книге Science and Health (стр. 506): "Спокойная и возвышенная мысль или духовное понимание пребывает в мире". Это тот мир, который с нами.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

Chinese Scholar

Evermore for his remembrance:
Miracle of gleaming sand
Beach dividing China's blue Sea
From his campus and his land,
Waves and tides for contemplation,
Curious shells brought to his hand.

For his heart's calm pleasure always:
Solemn consciousness that he
Could be channel for conveying
Culture of antiquity
Through the darkness of the present
To the future light-to-be.

B. Y. WILLIAMS

One of the Jewel Cities of the World

PEKING STANDS FOR the soul of old China, cultured and placid; for the good life and good living, and for an arrangement of life in which the maximum comforts of civilization are brought into perfect harmony with the maximum beauty of the rural life.

That is why, if you ask a Chinese who knows both Nanking and Peking which one is closer to his heart, there is no question that Peking will be the choice. That is also why a man—let him be Chinese, Japanese, or European—who has lived in Peking for a year wouldn't want to live in any other city in China. For Peking is one of the jewel cities of the world. Except Paris and (by hearsay) Vienna, as they once were, there is no city in the world that is quite so nearly ideal, in regard to nature, culture, charm, and mode of living, as Peking.

Peking is like a grand old person, with a grand old personality. . . . Peking is magnanimous. Peking is big. She harbors the old and the modern, being unmoved herself.

Modern young misses in high-heeled shoes brush shoulders with Manchu ladies on wooden soles, and Peking doesn't care. Old painters with white, magnificent long beards live across the yard from young college students in their "public hostelries" and Peking doesn't care. Packards and Buicks compete with rickshas and mule-carts and caravans, and Peking doesn't care. . . .

Peking is a jewel city, a jewel city such as the eyes of man have not seen before. It is a jewel city of golden and purple and royal blue roofs, of palaces and pavilions and lakes and parks and princes' gardens. It is a jewel set with the purple sides of Western Hills and the blue girdle of the Jade Fountain stream and centuries-old cedars looking down on human beings at the Central Park, . . . In the city are nine parks and three imperial lakes, known as the "Three Seas," now thrown open to the public. And Peking has such a blue sky and such a beautiful moon, such rainy Summers, such cool, crisp Autumns, and such dry, clear Winters! . . .

Peking has quiet. It is a city of homes, where every house has a courtyard, and every courtyard has a jar of goldfish and a pomegranate tree, where vegetables are fresh, and pears are pears and persimmons are persimmons. . . .

It has color—color of the old and color of the new. It has the color of imperial grandeur, of historic age, and of Mongolian plains.

Of all the things that make Peking the ideal city to live in, I would single out three: first, its architecture; second, its mode of living; and, third, its common people.—From "With Love and Irony," by LIN YUTANG. (New York: John Day.)

Pleiades

Once more above the hills is flung
Their silver web,
For sign of autumn nights—
A shining torch
Thrust from the dark wood.

DOLORES CAIRNS

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JOURNAL

founded by Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1943

German 'Agrarian Front' Better Off Than Financial Foundation

Peace May See Truck for Use On Land-Water

Navy's amphibian tractor sets pattern for post-war trade possibility for double-duty bus.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—A truck that can swim like a duck or climb mountains like a goat may be listed among the items industry can count on having when the war is over. Its future manufacturers actually have no paper plans for it yet, but the amphibian tractors they are making for the United States Navy are pledged in steel that such a truck can be built.

The Navy already has let the public know something about the tractor. It looks and acts very much like a land tank but is built to perform efficiently in swamps or on open water as well as on terra firma. The version that has been shown in photographs is called the Alligator. Stories from the battlefronts indicate that it is warriorlike enough to deserve an even sterner name.

Ogden S. Sells, Executive Vice-President of the Food Machinery Corporation in charge of its Riverside plant making amphibians for the Navy, is frank to say that all postwar plans for the Alligator are purely speculative. Largely they amount to reachings out to see what need industry may have for the kind of land-sea truck that could be built. The original of the tractor or tank now in production was designed, incidentally, before the war, and for doing rescue work in hurricane-struck marsh or flooded areas of the United tSates.

Of the postwar vehicle now being seen as possible, Mr. Sells says: "I don't know that anybody can say how much use the vessel has. It can do the work of anything that uses a sled, wheels, or tracks."

Stories From Fronts

Fighting men back on leave from the South Pacific and other war theaters have told stories aplenty about the Alligator's battle uses. Where coral reefs made hard hurdles for landing barges, this stout amphibian could waddle across them carrying parties of landing troops under protection of its guns. Where advance bases surrounded by jungle and separated from supplies by water had to be reached with food o rammunition, nothing could stop the Alligator from getting there. It has done the apparently impossible in many places, enthusiasts who have seen it in action report, and the plant at Riverside is proud to be keeping abreast of its production schedule for the Navy.

As a peacetime vehicle, Mr. Sells believes its potential usefulness is obvious. There are, as he points out, scores of ports in the world of not over 100-ton capacity that have limited facilities, and such a truck vessel as is contemplated could "swim" cargoes of the Far North, it could trundle materials over stretches now impossible. It could open up mountainous mining regions.

Because all present production information is a matter of strict military secrecy, figures pertaining to the amphibian's postwar construction can be only indicative, not final. Mr. Sells feels sure it will cost much less to produce than it does now. Clearly, it will not need armor and it can be made of light metals.

"Let the industrialist tell us what he can pay for such a truck," he says. "I hesitate to set even an approximate cost. It might be around $10,000."

Carrying Power

The carrying power of such a vehicle, Mr. Sells suggests, would be about five tons; it could certainly climb grades in excess of 30 degrees; it would probably be diesel-powered. He visualizes it as weighing in the neighborhood of 8,000 or 9,000 pounds—much lighter than its fighting foretype.

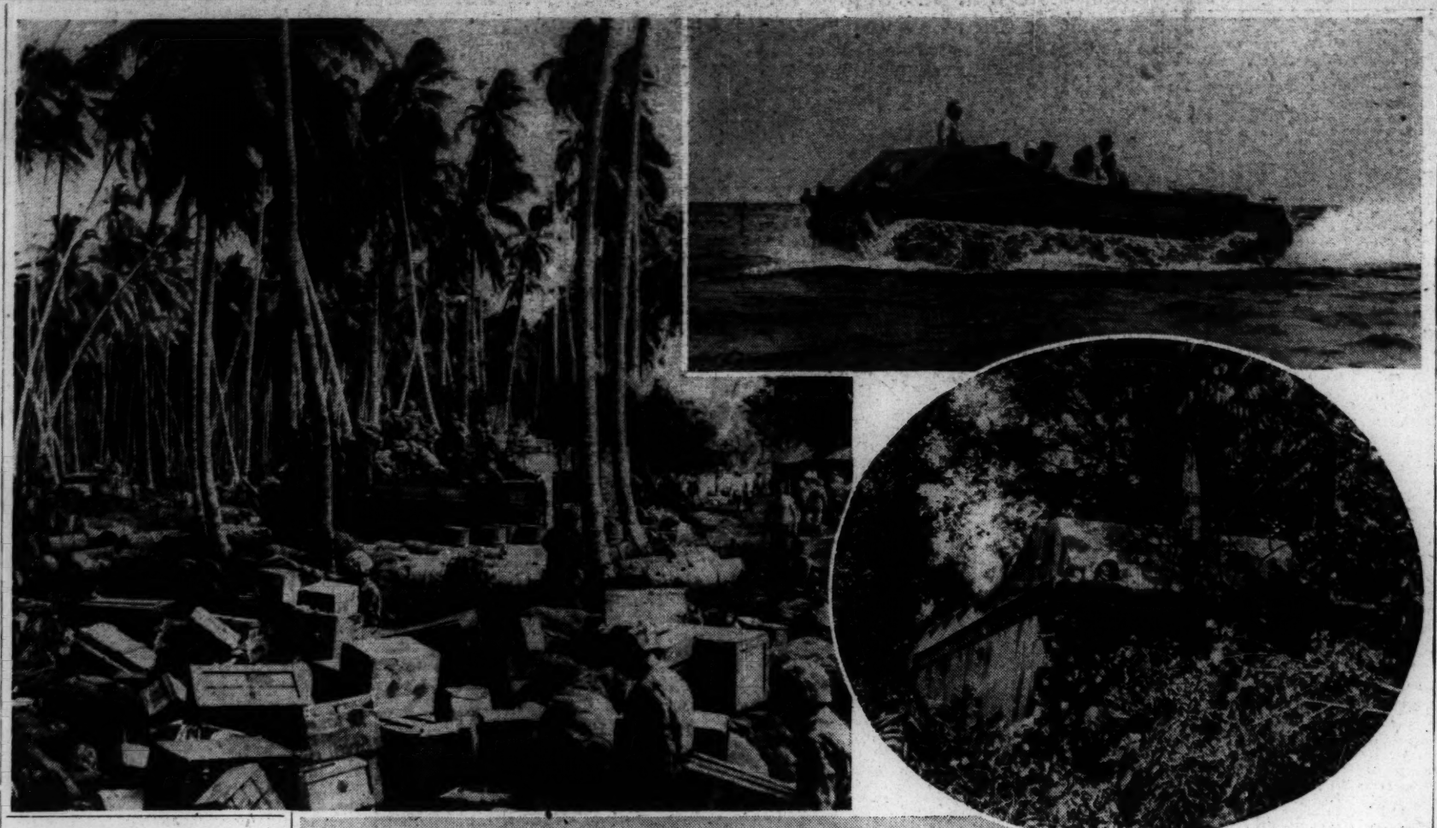
The Food Machinery Corporation is manufacturing amphibians for the Navy in three of its plants—at Lakeland, Fla., and San Jose, Calif., as well as here—and the Navy has brought three other concerns into the program. Before the war, this plant was specializing in the production of machinery for the citrus industry, and Mr. Sells says it won't take the Corporation five minutes to decide to return to the same program when the war ends.

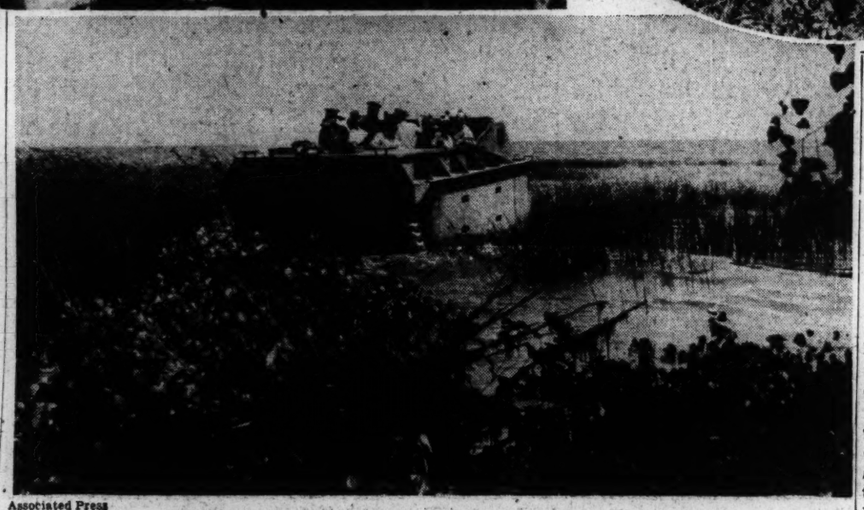
"The whole story of conversion," he adds, "will depend on how fast we can get materials."

In Riverside, the human-interest side of what the Corporation is doing in wartime can be inferred from the somewhat suburban and expansive atmosphere of the surrounding communities. This is near the heart of Southern California's orange empire. Employees come from within a 15-mile radius; they are white, Negro, and Mexican; men and women. The plant looked busy enough before the war; its full-time production schedule now actually makes it much busier. The shops are clean and airy, and the assembly line moves ahead with a precision which marks the engineering job as well done.

On posters prominently displayed throughout the plant, these words appear in big letters: "We'll be plenty busy tomorrow, too!"

"Yet," it goes on to read, "when this war is won, Food Machinery Corporation will be just as busy as now. We'll, be making packing-house equipment again, like we did before. Only better, because we're learning things from war production that we'll apply later on. And we'll go right on making amphibians after the war."





Associated Press

Amphibious Tractor Acts 'at Home' in Many a Clime

Upper left: Here the amphibious Alligator is carrying ashore on Rendova the personnel and supplies of a Marine aircraft wing, threading its way through the palm trees to a bare space for unloading. Upper right: Amphibian tractor plows through the waters of Lake Michigan on a test run. Center right: Pushing over trees and crushing underbrush, this big amphibian tractor makes its way through terrain otherwise inaccessible except by ax and brawn. Lower: Leaving broken trees in its wake, the Alligator takes a swamp in stride and plods out to "sea"—Lake Erie—in a test run. Steel treads provide traction on any kind of surface.

Special Board Gets Problem Of Rail Wages

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The year-long effort of more than 1,000,000 nonoperating railroad employees (clerks, shopmen, etc.) to obtain a wage increase has been tossed into the lap of another emergency board by President Roosevelt.

This action came as the time neared for a meeting of the Operating Brotherhoods (trainmen, enginemen, etc.) to ascertain sentiment for strike action in protest against a four cents an hour raise.

The President named Elwyn R. Shaw, Springfield, Ill.; Richard F. Mitchell, Fort Dorge, Iowa, and Walter C. Clephane, of this city, to reconsider the demands of the 15 nonoperating unions which have been pending since September, 1942.

He gave the Board, second of its kind to tackle the case, until Nov. 15 to report and said its recommendations, which must be within the limits if his stabilization program, would take effect 15 days after that date unless changed by Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director.

The first board reported last May, recommending an increase of eight cents an hour in contrast to the 20 cents sought by the workers. Mr. Vinson on June 30 turned down the eight cents' raise. He held the workers were not entitled to a further increase under the "Little Steel" formula limiting wage increases to 15 per cent of the January, 1941, levels.

But he proposed instead a graduated scale of increases based on the elimination of substandards and asked the emergency board to reconsider on this basis. This it refused to do and the board dissolved.

In creating the new Board, the President asked it to submit recommendations in conformity with Mr. Vinson's opinion of June 30. He also said the Board "may give such consideration as it deems appropriate" to the report filed by the Board last month which proposed the four cents an hour increase for the 300,000 Operating Brotherhood members.

Huge Cash Farm Crop

America's cash farm income from marketing in 1942 has been estimated at $15,000,000,000.

British Miners Want Pledge Of Work When War Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 18—The British Government has had rough going in the two-day debate on plans to combat the coal shortage. It forced Prime Minister Churchill to intervene in the House of Commons debate and appeal for unity in order to avoid any political crisis during the war.

The Fuel Minister, Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George, has had the thankless task of reaffirming that Government policy for bolstering coal output will continue to be attempted through compromise measures.

What Major Lloyd George has offered is the tightening up of the calling up of conscripts into the mines, release of some miners from fighting services—those not fighting overseas—and reconsideration of a dual control system under which wartime coal mines are run jointly by private owners and the State.

What the miners and their supporters want is that the Government should take over the mines entirely, raise wages and improve conditions, restore to the coal pits the miners now in fighting services, and, finally, and probably the most important, give miners a guarantee about their future.

Major Political Crisis

Miners' representatives contend that only by meeting their claims can Britain weather the coal crisis ahead when British industry and home front requirements will have added to them the increasing requirements of a liberated Europe.

So serious do mine workers consider the coal outlook that they have been threatening a major political crisis for the Government.

It is clear from the Commons debate that probably a major factor with which the Government has to contend is the state of feeling in coal areas.

Major Lloyd George is looking to the 18-25 age group for the necessary additional manpower. He intends boys from privileged Eton and Harrow schools shall be directed into the mines just the same as miners' sons.

While that is generally welcomed here as a fair policy, the real task is to stir old hands in the mines to new efforts, and to replace normal wastage of manpower with men who fit into the mines and not with misfits.

Major Lloyd George stressed in the debate that the effect of recent much-publicized strikes had been exaggerated. In fact, strikes had caused less loss of coal in the first nine months of this year than in a similar period last year.

But representatives of the miners in Commons warned that discontent was so strong in many coal areas that an ugly situation might arise if the Government didn't handle the issues sympathetically.

The British public has been drawn increasingly into the coal controversy lately. The fervor with which the man in the street has debated the topic has reached a new high pitch this week.

A Conservative Member, Mr. Edward Keeling, speaking in the Commons, made the sort of criticism of the miners which has been widely heard lately. He said bluntly:

Decline in Output

"Absenteeism has become much worse since wages were increased." He gave facts intended to show that output per shift had declined, regardless of the nation's need. He charged the miners with slackness and increasing lack of discipline. Other M. P.'s called Mr. Keeling's speech the most provocative ever made about miners.

The outstanding spokesman in Commons in behalf of the miners has been a Socialist, Mr. Frederick Cocks, who represents a district in Nottinghamshire where coal troubles have been most conspicuous lately.

His views have the sympathetic hearing of a considerable section of British opinion, and were in fact to some extent indorsed by Mr. Churchill.

Crucial Point Approaches In Wildcat Soft Coal Strike

By the Associated Press

Shipyard workers in Philadelphia voted Sunday night to end a two-day work stoppage which slowed work on war vessels, but 22,000 Alabama coal miners gave no indication of an intention to call off a five-day strike which has crippled steel production in the Birmingham area.

In Indiana, however, leaders of the United Mine Workers predicted 3,000 miners on strike there would heed the pleas of John L. Lewis, U. M. W. chieftain, and the order of the National War Labor Board to go back to their jobs this week.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations workers at Cramp's Shipyard in Philadelphia, one of the largest in the East, decided to return to work for a week pending union and company negotiation of a dispute which the union claimed stemmed from the discharge of a union shop steward.

The test for resumption of work in the Alabama and Indiana mines today, since Sunday is a traditional holiday for the miners. The walkouts began last Wednesday after the Government restored the mines to private owners. The miners contended they would not work for the owners without a contract.

Elsewhere, work in the mines apparently was normal, and John P. Busarello, President of U. M. W. District 5 at Pittsburgh, said he did not anticipate "any trouble o any kind at the present time." The strikes wer not authorized.

The Alabama strike curtailed coal supplies and forced closing of seven blast furnaces and five open-hearth furnaces, cutting the Birmingham district's steel production to 70 per cent of capacity and iron production to 60 per cent of capacity, John J. Hanratty, International U. M. W. representative, appealed to the miners in a radio address last night to return to work.

Mr. Lewis, in urging the miners to go back to their jobs, told them he believed the NWLB would approve this week a contract giving the miners a pay increase of about $1.75 a day. The contract—an agreement with Illinois coal operators which the U. M. W. has described as a pattern for an industry-wide pact—provides underground travel pay and lengthens the miners' work week. The miners now get $7 for a seven-hour day.

What's in Your Attic? WPB Wants to Know

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 18

Clean out your attic, the War Production Board urged today, in the nation-wide drive to salvage discarded clothing, fabrics and bags.

Heavy industrial and military requirements for wiping rags make such a search imperative, the WPB said.

Rags and cast-offs, not clothing that could be used again, are wanted. Local salvage committees will be set up for collection of textiles.

Discarded garments that can be used again as such also are needed for foreign relief.

Australian Miners Quit After Pledge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 18—Fresh difficulties have broken out in the Federal Government's negotiations with the coal industry. Stoppages have occurred in the New South Wales fields from which come the bulk of Australian coal.

The serious thing about these stoppages is that they occurred only two days after an agreement had been reached which appeared to guarantee coal production at least for the time being. In the course of the present negotiations with the executive of the Miners' Federation, the miners' demand for a nine-day Christmas and New Year holiday was agreed to by the Government after some hesitation on an understanding given by the miners' representatives that the miners would make up the time lost by the equivalent production. Meanwhile, a Cabinet subcommittee would report on proposals for raising the coal production to meet the unprecedented war demands. Prime Minister John Curtin, justifying this concession, told Parliament: "I don't believe the miners will let us down."

It now appears that the miners' representatives have been unable to enforce their pledge.

Mr. Curtin's reply to broken promises took the form of a lengthy telegram to the Miners Federation wherein he said "the stoppages all relate to matters which could and should be determined by special boards, created for this purpose, without interrupting production.

"Coal supplies are less than consumption and the latter is rising and the former continues to fall. "The present position is just intolerable," he added.

The coal industry recently entered a new phase. From the time Japan entered the war until approximately June last, Australia's immediate coal production potential exceeded its immediate consumption.

The Japanese threat has lessened, but many factors, including increased need for Australian coal by the United Nations, have created a position wherein the full coal production potential must be developed to meet actual consumption. Mr. Curtin's immediate problem is to convince miners of this fact. If he can remove suspicion always present in miners' minds that the country's danger is being played up to get extra coal tonnage from which owners may gather fatter profits, he will get all the production he wants. The miners are as loyal as anyone else to a democratic cause.

U. S. Probes Execution Reports

ON THE VOLTURNO RIVER FRONT, Oct. 18 (AP)—American authorities are investigating reports that the Germans executed 40 Italian civilians, including women and children while, or shortly after, the Nazis evacuated Caiazzo, a few miles north of the Volturno.

There are two versions of the affair.

The first story, heard by two American officers who escaped from a German prison camp and were hiding in a near-by town, was that the Germans executed the civilians in reprisal for killing three German soldiers and wounding one. It said the enemy was carrying out demolitions prior to their withdrawal from the town and attempted to dynamite a farmer's house. The farmer seized a gun and killed the three and wounded one.

The Germans were reported to have shot 10 Italians for each of their own men.

The other version is that German patrols re-entered the town after the main force had evacuated it. A lieutenant asked a farmer, "Where's the enemy?" whereupon the farmer replied, "The Germans have gone that way."

The Italians claim the killings then ensued, the Germans shooting all persons living in near-by houses.

Every town and city the 5th Army has entered yields similar stories. An official inquiry has been opened for this one.

Food at Hand for Siege; 'Psychological Inflation'

Currency in one month showed heavy increase of circulation set at 750,000,000 marks.

Good harvests in Reich add to program of price control, rationing, and 'moral character.'

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany is undergoing a "psychological inflation." Owing to the peculiar methods of a government endowed with dictatorial powers, inflation in Germany does not manifest itself in an exaggerated rise of prices. The prices of practically all commodities have been fixed by the authorities, and the compliance with the regulations is enforced ruthlessly. In the same manner, a comprehensive ration and quota system holds down competition between consumers. Yet the one symptom of inflation that could not be eliminated is the increase in the amount of currency circulating. During last July alone, this amount increased by 750,000,000 marks.

The Reichsbank is forced to print more and more "surplus money" because, as Count Schwerin von Krosigk, German Minister of Finance, explained in a speech last June, it is impossible to meet the war expenditures by taxation or long-term loans, or both. He pretended to be confident, though, and asserted that the purchasing power which could not be used now—owing to the lack of commodities—would play "an active part after the war." He termed "all anxiety about postwar unemployment or inadequate purchasing power unfounded," and said the Reich's gigantic armament industry would be changed into "a consumer-goods industry of unimaginable size."

Optimistic Statement

Shortly before Herr Schwerin's optimistic statement, Kurt Lang, Vice-President of the Reichsbank, announced emphatically that the financing of the war had "not at all affected the stability of the currency."

The common people, however, as borne out by numerous reports from neutral as well as German underground sources, trust their eyes better than their ears. They have realized that part of their earnings is worthless. It is money without present buying power. Not only are they doubtful about its future buying power, but they grow increasingly apprehensive lest that part of their income which at the moment still covers the bare necessities of life also should lose its value.

Convincing proof of the strain on the Reich's financial ability and of the widespread mistrust in the German currency was contained in an underground report telling that Germany's leading insurance companies had advised the Reich Chamber of Insurance that they were approaching bankruptcy. The insurance men, among whom were Director Hugo Fink of the Alliance and Director Dr. K. Schmidt of the Munich Mutual, were said to have stated that their companies lacked the funds to meet the rapidly rising claims in the fields of life and fire insurance. Apart from this calamity, the premium payments were said to have been declining ever since the Government, for reasons of military security, had forbidden the publication of indemnities paid. The insurance men reportedly complained that this measure had caused panic among their clients and that tens of thousands had stopped paying premiums.

Compared to the insurance companies, the German banks are in excellent shape. They still made handsome profits during the past year and paid dividends of 5 to 6½ per cent. Yet foreign holdings figure prominently among the assets of the large banking institutes, as do the various promissory notes from the Reich. While the banks are not allowed to deprecate the latter group in their balances, there is no rule concerning the foreign holdings. The German bank, for one, has written down in its books all its transactions abroad owing to the "high risks involved in them."

Foretaste of Future

During the past two months, German finance circles have had a foretaste of things to come. Large sums were invested for the purpose of industrializing the conquered regions of Russia. In 1942, 58 electric power stations and 20 hydroelectric power plants were shifted from the Reich to White Russia and the Ukraine; 8 overland networks were constructed; the electrical concern Siemens established a separate branch with a capital of 12,000,000 marks in Kiev; and a holding company, the Zentralwirtschaftsbank, with a capital of 20,000,000 marks, was founded in Berlin for the financing of the East industry.

In order to speed the recovery of agriculture in Occupied Russia, 1,000,000 scythes, 27,000 plows, 3,000 threshing machines, and many thousands of tractors and vehicles of all kind were shipped to those regions, in addition to several hundred thousand heads of cattle for breeding and large quantities of seed grain. Many of these investments already have been liquidated through the advancing of the Russian armies. Many more liquidations are in prospect.

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 18—Germany's war economy may be strained and cracking in many places, but its long preparation to avoid the food shortages of World War I undoubtedly has given the Nazis a partial success on the "agrarian front."

The unremitting effort of the Nazi "Reichsnährstand"—with its hereditary farm laws, its Prussian regulation of prices, production, rationing, and even the "moral character" of the farmer, appears to assure that Germany will not be starved out as in 1918—or at least not so quickly.

The Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, in his recent speech on Harvest Day pointed out that at the beginning of the fifth year of war, Germany was able to raise the bread ration by 400 grams to 96,000 grams a month—100 grams higher than at the beginning of the war.

But much of the credit goes to this year's fortunate harvest. Secretary of State Herbert Backe claims that this year's wheat crop will be 4,200,000 tons, as opposed to 2,300,000 tons in 1918.

Fats at a Premium

In the main, from advices reaching here, it appears that the amount of bread allowed on the ration is actually obtainable. This is not, however, always the case with other commodities. Fats have on occasion fallen below the ration allowance in some localities. Fodder crops are low. Milk and egg supplies have dropped.

By some standards, the food supply could be called "insufficient," or "at early stages of a critical development." But this seems to be a stage to which the long-suffering Germans are accustomed and which does not overmuchly interfere with war production.

It is obvious that persons living in bombed regions get better treatment in the food problem after a heavy bombing now than during the last year for the simple reason that there was no heavy bombing of cities in the last war.

Except in cities such as Kiel and Bremen where reserve depots were destroyed, special rations are handed around after the skies rain fire and steel.

There are not food lines in every city—in some cities there are none, in other cities women spend only an average of two hours daily getting food. In a city like Berlin only about 100 lines can be seen in an hour's walk through the City which is not regarded as too much for such a big place.

Peasants Watched

Farmers are no longer living in overabundance or wasting food as the Bauernführer, or farm leader in every village watches his peasants like a hawk.

But one reason for the "success" of German food policy is the implementing of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's promise that foreign European nations would starve before the Germans.

The nourishment of the city population in Holland, Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, and Italy certainly is not enviable, if the people are not already starving as the result of the German expropriation of food. On the other hand the rural population of France is now not doing too badly, due to the fruitfulness of the soil.

Within Germany there is a flourishing black market trade despite restrictions. At this stage of World War I Germany's moneyed class could not afford to eat the way the present moneyed folk and party favorites are eating.

Except for a few tremendous rackets run by high SS leaders, in which foodstuffs from occupied countries were smuggled by trainloads, black market dealing seems to be in the hands of the little fellow—chauffeurs, waiters, small peasants, hotel porters, or anyone with good connections who sell their goods at staggering prices.

Supplies from Ukraine

Fruits of conquest, possible during the days of German military advances, have been a major factor on German tables. Supplies of Ukrainian chickens, eggs, and hams have had some influence in raising morale.

But the Germans are beginning to see the hollowness of the promises that they would enjoy these fruits for a thousand years.

Now German soldiers are burning the fields of the Ukraine, withdrawing such farm equipment as can be salvaged.

The Army remains much better off than civilians in food, just as in other matters.

Following the old Teutonic principle of taking their property where they find it soldiers are eating of the best in all countries of Europe and Russia.

The Germans claim that they haev welcomed in their ranks large numbers of starved-out Russian deserters. Recently, however, no such noticeable hunger has been reported for the German Army. German soldiers are heavy eaters, and it makes no difference to them whether they draw their chickens from French or Ukrainian farms.

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	58½	58½	58½	— ½
Adams Exp (.15g)	5	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis 3/4g	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Air Reduction 1a	18	43	42½	42⅞	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	1	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	29	30½	29½	29½	— ½
Allegh Lud5 1.05g	7	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	150	150	150	— ½
Allied Mills 1½g	8	27½	27½	27½	
Allied Strs .60	31	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 2½g	17	36¾	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
Alpha P Cem 3½g	17	21½	20	20	—1⅝
Amerada Pet (2)	2	81¼	80¼	8 ¼	— ¾
Am Airlines 1½e	1	62½	62½	62½	— ¼
Amal Leather	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Am Bank N .55g	1	16½	16½	16½	
Am Bank N pf 3	140	58½	58½	58½	
Am Bosch (1/4e)	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Am BrakeSh 1.05e	1	37½	37½	37½	
Am Br S pf 5¼	10	130	130	130	
Am Cable & Rad	315	9⅛	8⅞	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	4	89¾	89	89¾	+1¾
Am Can pf (7)	90	176	176	176	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	3	34¼	34	34	
Am C&F pf 12½g	2	68	67½	67½	— ½
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅜
Am Ch&C pf 5	20	110½	110½	110½	—1½
Am Chicle (4a)	20	107	107	107	+1
Am Cryn Sug 3/4g	17	15⅛	14¾	15	+ ⅜
Am Distilleries	35	40¼	37	40¼	+4¾
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Am Export L 1½g	3	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅜
Am & For Power	8	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Am FP 5?pf 3.32e	1	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
Am & FP 2 pf	17	20¼	19⅞	20¼	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	68¼	68¼	68¼	— ⅛
Am Ice	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Am Locomotive	9	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 7	3	76	75½	75½	+1¼
Am M & Fdy .60g	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
Am Ma & Met 3/4g	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	7	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Am News 1.80	50	35	35	35	
Am P & Li $5 pf	5	37¾	37½	37¾	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	4	41¼	41	41	
Am Rad&StS .30g	6	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am Rolling M .60g	12	13¾	13½	13¾	
Am R M pf4½	150	65½	65	65	— ¼
Am Safety Razor 1e	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
Am Ship Bld 2g	220	30¼	29½	30¼	
Am Smelt&R (2)	10	40¾	40	40	— ¼
Am Snuff (2.40)	1	41½	41½	41½	+1½
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	17	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
Am Stores (1)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	1	28¼	27¼	28¼	+ ¼
Am Sug pf (7)	3	111⅞	111⅛	111½	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	156⅜	156½	156⅜	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	58¼	58	58	— ¾
Am Tobacco B (3a)	7	60¼	59¾	59¾	
Am Tob pf (6)	60	145¼	145¼	145¼	+ ¾
Am Type Fdrs 1/2g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ½
Am Viscose (2)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ½
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	119	119	119	
Am Water Works	4	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
Am Woolen	2	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
Am Wool pf (6k)	3	72	71	71	— 1
Am Zinc L & S	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop1½g	12	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
AnchorHockGl .45g	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Anac W&C 3/4g	30	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
APW Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Armour III	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Armour III pr pf	2	71¾	71	71¾	+ ¾
Armstrong Cork 1/4g	6	37⅜	37½	37⅜	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .30g	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds 3/4g	4	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	20	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ½
Assd DG 2pf 7	20	87½	87½	87½	
Atch T & SF (6)	5	59¾	59½	59½	
Atch T&S F pf (5)	20	87½	87¼	87½	
Atl Coast L 1/2g	6	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Atl G & W I (3a)	11	32½	31¾	32½	+ ½
Atl G&WI pf 2½g	1	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
Atl Refining (.55g)	5	25½	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
At. Refng pf A	10	110	110	110	—1
Atlas Corp (1/2g)	4	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 2½g	50	62	61¼	61¼	— ¾
Austin Nichols	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
Aviation Co (.10g)	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct 3/4g	1	15¾	15⅜	15¾	— ⅜
Balt & Ohio	4	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Ban&A pf6¼k	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	
Barber Asphalt	11	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
Barker Bros 1/2g	2	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	8	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	8	17⅜	17	17⅛	— ⅛
Beech Aircraft (1e)	5	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem (.80)	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Bendix Aviat 2½g	9	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞	— ¼
Bell Aircraft (1g)	5	13	12½	12½	— ½
Best & Co 1.60a	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅜
Best Foods (.80g)	15	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Beth Steel (4½pg)	15	59½	59	59½	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ½
Bigelow-Sanf 1¼g	3	37	37	37	
Blaw-Knox .40g	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
Boeing Airpl (1g)	4	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
Bon Ami B 2½	50	46¾	46¾	46⅜	— ⅛
Bond Stores 1.30g	4	32¾	32¼	32¾	
Borden Co (.90g)	2	29¾	29½	29½	
Borg-Warner 1.60	7	35¼	34½	34½	— ¾
Bridgeport Br 3/4g	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	3	26¾	26¾	26½	— ¾
Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	ii	ii	ii	
Bklyn-Man Transit	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal 3/4g	1	17	17	17	
Bucyrus-Erie 3/4g	4	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	40	101	101	101	
Budd Wheel 1¼g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1½g)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
BurlingMills 1.90g	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
Burr Add Mach .60	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20g	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Bush TBrf 2¼k	220	49	48	48	—1
Butler Bros .45g	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
Byers (AM) Co	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Byers (AM) pf7	10	72¼	72¼	72¼	+1½
Byron Jackson 3/4g	2	19½	19½	19½	
Calif Pack (1½)	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	5	1	1	1	
Calumet Hec .65g	6	7	6⅞	7	
Campbell Wy 3/4g	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ½
Can Dry G Ale .60	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Canadian Pacific	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co (3g)	5	120½	120	120	
Caro C & O (5)	10	95	95	95	
Carriers & Gen .20	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Case (JI) pf (7)	40	140½	140¼	140¼	— ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	48¼	47½	47¾	+1
Celanese Corp1½g	4	35½	35	35	— ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5	50	106½	106	106	— ½
Celotex Cp pf 1	90	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Celotex Corp (½	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Cent Aguirre 1½a	19	20⅞	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Cent I L pf 4½	10	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	+ ⅜
Cent RR NJ	2	113¾	113¼	113¾	
Cent V Sug 2½e	3	20	19½	19½	
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	10	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	210	68¼	67	67	— ⅜
Champ P & F (1)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	38	48⅝	48¾	48⅜	— ⅛
Chi & E III	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Chi&E III A 2.59g	21	13¾	13⅛	13½	— ¼
Chi Grt West	2	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf2½ct	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Chi Mail Order .60	3	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
ChiPT prf2½	70	50	50	50	
Childs Co	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2½g	14	79½	78¾	78¾	— ⅞
City Ice & F 1.20	3	14½	14½	14¼	
Clev Grap Br 1½g	1	38	38	38	— ⅜
Climax Mol 1.20a	12	39	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅜
Clev E I pf4½	30	113	113	113	— ¼
Cluett Peab 1½g	2	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
Cocoa-Cola A 3	50	68¼	68¼	68¼	+2¼
Colgate-Palm-P 1½	17	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Collins & Ait	1	25	25	25	
Col & South	20	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Col & Sou 1pf	10	16	16	16	+ ½
Col Fuel & Ir 3/4g	3	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	32	4½	4⅜	4½	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	77	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
Col G&E 5pf5	50	73	72½	72½	
Colum Pict (½g)	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
Coml Credit (3)	14	38¼	38	38	— ⅛
Coml Invest Tr (3)	8	41⅞	40⅜	40⅞	+ ⅜
Coml Solvents .30g	9	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Com'with & South	94	¾	¾	¾	
Com & So pf 33⅓k	15	72¾	72	72½	+ ½
Com'with Ed 1.40	7	26	25¾	25¾	
Congoleum-Nairn	5	22¾	22¼	22¼	
Consol Cigar 1½e	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Cons Copper 10g	7	4⅛	4	4	
Cons Edison 1.60	29	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	104½	104⅜	104½	
Consol Film Ind	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Consol Oil (.30g)	11	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Consol Paper 1.60	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅜
Consol RR Cuba pf	6	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	8	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¾	2	21⅜	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
Consol'n Coal	3	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Comm P pf 4½	50	104½	104½	104½	— ½
Container Cp 1½g	1	21½	21½	21½	
Cont Baking 1/2g	3	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Cont Can (3/4g)	5	26	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .65g	2	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	47½	47½	47½	
Cont Motors .45g	8	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	9	32¾	31⅞	32⅛	— ⅛
Cop'ed S pf2½	50	50½	50½	50½	
Corn Exch 2.40	10	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ⅛
Corn Prod (2.60)	3	59½	59	59½	— ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	40	181¼	181¼	181¼	— ¼
Cornell Dub El 3/4g	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Coty International	2	2	2	2	
Crane Co (1e)	9	20½	20	20⅜	
Crane Co pf 5	120	105¾	105	105	—1¼
Cream of Wh 1½	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Crosley Corp 1/2g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Crown Cork&S 1/4g	2	29	28½	28½	
Crown Zeller (1)	3	16	15⅞	16	
Crucible Stl (2e)	4	32	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
Cuba RR pf	250	21½	21	21	—1¼
Cuban-AmSug .40g	22	12	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
Cudahy Packing	13	24¼	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press (1½)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	7	6¾	6	6	— ⅛
Curt Pub pr pf 3k	2	44	43¾	44	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	36	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wr A 1½g	4	19¼	19	19½	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer 3/4g	3	21½	21½	21½	
Dixie C A 2½	50	43½	43¼	43½	+ ½
Doehler Die C 1¼g	2	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
DomeMines h1.60	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5g	8	62¼	61⅞	62	+ ⅛
Dow Chem (3)	7	133¾	132½	132½	—1½
Dresser Mfg 1g	2	30	29⅞	30	
Duplan Corp .30g	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
du Pont deN (3g)	8	146¼	145½	146	
du Pont pf (4½)	3	127¾	127¾	127¾	+ ¼
DuqLight 1pf5	10	120½	120½	120½	
Eastern Air L	6	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ½
East Kodak pf 6	10	177¼	177¼	177¼	— ¼
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	40	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1¼g	9	37¼	37	37	
Elec Boat 1¼g	9	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
El Power & Lt	7	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	1	73	73	73	
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	6	77¼	77	77	+ ½
El Paso N G 2.40	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	22	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
Erie PS $5 pf 5	100	89¼	89¼	89¼	
ErPSS5¼pf5½	490	90	89¾	90	
Erie RR (½pg)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	6	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
Eureka Vac Cl 3/4g	2	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	2	23⅝	23½	23½	— ½
Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	36	36	36	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	18	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜	+ ⅜
Fed L&T pf (6)	20	104	104	104	
Fed M&Smelt 3g	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Fed Mogul (1)	2	17	17	17	— ½
Fed D Strs 1.40a	3	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
Ferro Enam 1/4g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Firestone T&R 1½g	6	39¾	39½	39½	— ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	2	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅜
Flintkote .65g	4	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
Florence Stov 1½g	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
Flintkote pf4½	40	106½	105	106	—1½
Fost Wheel pf 7	20	125	125	125	—2
FollansbeeStl pf	60	48	47½	47½	— ½
Fost W6 pf 1½	80	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Francisco Sugar	23	13½	12⅞	13⅜	+ ½
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	
Gair (Robert) 1/4e	2	3	3	3	
Gamewell Co1½g	50	25½	25¼	25¼	
Gar Wood Ind .35g	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Gaylord pf 2¾	10	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	
Gen Am Trans 1g	3	43½	43½	43½	— ¼
Gen Baking .60	15	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .30g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
Gen Cb pf 5¼k	20	86¾	86¾	86¾	— ⅛
Gen Cigar (1)	3	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	
Gen Cigar pf 7	40	146½	146½	146½	+ ½
Gen Elec(1.40)	41	36⅜	36¼	36½	
Gen Foods (1.60)	4	42	41¾	42	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	16	2	1⅞	2	— ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	+1
Gen Motors 1½g	24	51⅞	51⅝	51¾	— ⅛
Gen Out Advert	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Gen Prec Eq 3/4g	4	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Gen Print Ink .30g	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Gen Ry Signal 3/4g	3	20½	20½	20½	
Gen Real&Util	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .90g	1	19½	19	19	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (1)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
Gen Tire & R (1g)	1	20¼	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Gillette Saf R 1/4g	5	7¾	7¾	7⅝	— ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	73	73	73	— ½
Glidden Co (.90g)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Gimbel Bros (.30g)	7	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Goebel Brew (.20g)	7	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Gold&Stock T 6	20	83½	83½	83½	—1
Goodrich (BF) 1g	7	41⅜	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	2	100	100	100	
Goodyear Tire1½g	6	37¾	37¾	37½	— ½
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	105	105	105	
Graham-Paige Mot.	9	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby Con M .60	1	4½	4½	4½	
Granite C S 1?½g	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	34	33¾	33¾	— ¼
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	2	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	13	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	+ ¼
Gt West Sug 2	4	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
Greyhound Cp (1)	15	18½	18¼	18¼	
Guantan Sugar	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	10	138	138	138	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	6	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
Gulf Oil (1)	12	47⅜	47	47⅛	— ¼
Hack Water (1½)	1	28	28	28	
Hall Print (1)	8	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6	10	107½	107½	107½	
Harb-Walker 3/4g	8	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
Hayes Indust .15g	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Hayes Mfg	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	100	102½	102½	102½	— ½
Hercules Motors 1	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Hercules Pow 1½g	2555	78⅜	78⅛	78⅜	— ⅛
Hercules P pf 6	10	133	133	133	
Holland Furn (2)	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
Hollander&Son 1g	1	14	14	14	— ¼
Holly Sugar (1)	11	13½	13	13	
Homestake Mining	5	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ¾
Houd-Hersey B¾ag	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
Household pf 5	40	111	111	111	
Houston L&P 3.60	2	66¾	66	66¾	+1¾
Houston Oil	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	4	34½	34	34½	+1
Hudson & Man	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Hudson Bay (h2)	3	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	10	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	4	12¼	12⅜	12⅛	— ⅜
Ill Cent LL (4)	1	45¼	45	45	— ½
Ill Central pf	3	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ¾
Inland Steel 3g	2	71½	71½	71½	+ ¾
Inspirat Cop 3/4g	9	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
Intercn Cp pf 6	10	114	114	114	+ ⅛
Interlake Iron 1/2e	5	7½	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	23	71	70½	70⅝	— ⅜
Int Harv pf (7)	10	172	172	172	
Int Miner&Ch 1½g	1	16½	16½	16½	
Int Mining	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	35	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
Int Nick C pf 7	70	132½	132	132	—2
Int Paper	16	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	4	66	65⅞	66	
Int Ry Cen Am	1	9	9	9	— ⅛

Today's sales (est.) 550,000
Previous day's sales 266,810
1943 volume to date 223,586,649
1942 volume to date 86,265,866

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	50.0	Prev. day	50.3
Month ago	51.4	Year ago	39.5
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Int Ry pf 1¾ct	50	64½	64¼	64½	— ½
Int Shoe 1.80)	1	36	36	36	
Int Tel & Tel	71	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Int T & T for ct	7	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
Interst Dept S 1	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Intertype Corp 3/4g	1	15	15	15	
Jarvis (WB) .90g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Johns Man 1¾g	4	91¼	91	91	+ ½
Johns-Man pf 7	50	130	130	130	
Jones&L Stl 2	10	22⅛	21⅝	21¾	— ⅛
Jones&L Stl pfB5	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ¾
Joy Mfg (.80)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
Kalam St&F (.60)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
Kan City South	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
Kelsey-H B 1½	2	13	13	13	
Kennecott Cp 1¾g	15	31¼	31	31	— ⅛
Keystone S&W 3/4g	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ½
Kresge (SS) 3/4g	2	22½	22¼	22¼	
Kroger Grocery (2)	3	32	31¾	32	+ ⅜
Laclede Gas	180	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
Laclede Gas pf	60	70	66½	70	+3½
Lee Rub & T 2¼g	2	38	38	38	+ ⅜
Lehigh Port C 1½	1	25	25	25	
Lehigh P C pf 4	40	115	114¾	115	+1
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1½	1½	1½	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	3	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Lehman Corp 1a	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Lehn & Fink 1.05g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ½
Libby McN&L .45g	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Life Savers (1.60)	1	38	38	38	— ⅛
Liggett&My B (3)	1	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	35¼	34¾	34¾	— ⅜
Liquid Carbonic 1a	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
Lockheed Aire1½g	7	20	20	20	+ ½
Loew's Inc (2a)	9	57⅞	57¼	57⅞	+ ⅜
Lone Star Gem (3)	8	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅛
Lorillard P 3/4g	37035	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Louisv G&E A 1½	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Mack Trucks (1g)	1	32

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Taft Wants Postwar Lid On Spending

WASHINGTON (AP)—An over-all limitation of postwar Federal spending has been proposed by Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio.

He said Congress should lay the ground work now for a national budget apportionment which would divide expenditures between the Federal Government and the States on a scientific basis.

He explained that this would involve calculating the maximum amount that could be raised by both the Federal and State governments and might entail an adjustment of social security, educational and other activities to fit the funds involved.

"For instance," he said, "it might be found that $25,000,000,000 will be needed annually to carry on all government. If the States maintained activities that cost $10,000,000,000 but could raise only $7,000,000,000, then the Federal Government would have to provide them with $3,000,000,000 out of the $18,000,000,000 it raised."

Lacking an over-all survey of these postwar needs, Senator Taft said he thought Congress ought not to commit itself now to a program authorizing $300,000,000 in annual grants to the States for educational aid, as proposed in a bill now before the Senate.

"If we pass this bill," he said, "we will be committing ourselves to an over-all educational program that may run as high as $4,000,000,000 yearly in cost. Before we do that, we ought to know that other demands are going to be made on the Federal Government by the States."

As evidence of the potential cost, Senator Taft cited a report of the national resources planning board which said that the nation "now is spending less than 50 per cent of the amount needed to provide a justifiable minimum educational program."

He said the board estimated the national outlay for education at $3,200,000,000 yearly and said it ought to be $7,385,000,000 in the postwar period.

With that in mind, the Senator said he may move to send the pending measure to the postwar policy committee, headed by Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia for a study of spending policies.

Treasury Allots Banks $3.2 Billion War Loan Securities

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced it had allotted $3,204,544,000 worth of securities on the basis of last week's bank financing operation designed to supplement the recent $15,000,000,000 Third War Loan.

Final figures on the war loan, already oversubscribed more than $3,000,000,000, ar eexpected next week.

With the amount obtained from the banks, no further large-scale financing is contemplated by the Treasury this year.

Allotments to the banks, which were excluded from the war loan, were made on a percentage of subscriptions totaling nearly $11,000,000,000.

The Treasury at the same time reported that approximately $3,149,000,000 worth of securities were issued in exchange for maturing securities aggregating $3,435,000,000. The difference was paid in cash.

In the cash offering, banks were allotted $626,007,000 worth of 2 per cent Treasury bonds and $1,578,537,000 worth of 7/8 per cent certificates of indebtedness. Subscriptions totaled $5,530,856,500 and $5,386,065,000, respectively.

In the exchange offering, $1,127,794,000 in 3¼ per cent bonds were exchanged for 2 per cent bonds and $57,687,000 for 2½ per cent bonds, the latter available only to nonbanking investors. The sum of $1,963,427,000 in maturing certificates also was exchanged.

Butter Subsidy Extension Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commerce Secretary Jones announced extension of the five-cent-a-pound butter subsidy to all commercial producers of creamery butter, and to manufacturers of process butter. The amended regulations were retroactive to Oct. 1.

Previously the subsidy paid by the Defense Supplies Corporation (DSC) had been limited to producers of 1,000 pounds or more a month of creamery butter.

Mr. Jones said butter subsidy payments from June 1 through September 30 aggregated $25,073,637.

Universal Pictures Files Registration of Issues

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Universal Pictures Company, Inc., Universal City, Calif., has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission 234,500 shares of $1 par value common stock, a like number of voting trust certificates, and warrants for the purchase of 125,000 of the shares.

Warrants numbering 109,000 already have been issued. The new warrants to be issued to seven voting trustees include: Paul G. Brown, Boca Raton, Fla., and Ottavio Prochet, Middletown, R. I.

Of the 234,500 shares registered, 2,500 will be offered at $9.50 for purchase on or before Dec. 15, providing the shares will be issued by this date. The remaining 232,000 will be priced at $10.

Net proceeds, estimated at $2,315,812, will be used for general corporate purposes.

Takes New Post

Harris & Ewing

Arthur J. Williams

Appointed secretary of the United States Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration. Mr. Williams, a Federal employee for 25 years, is a native of Washington and has served as acting secretary and has been associated with the commission since its establishment in 1936.

Both Industry, Labor Warned Against Waste

NEW YORK (AP)—Arthur Hays Sulzberger, President and publisher of the New York Times, declared here both industry and labor must face the indictment of public opinion if they indulge in wasteful practices.

Mr. Sulzberger, recently returned from a 28,000-mile trip to war capitals, said in an address prepared for delivery before the New York City supervising and teaching staff at Brooklyn Technical High School, that those who carry on "business as usual" or "tolerate waste either by industry or labor" should be blamed for manpower shortages.

"Industry must face the court of public opinion if it wastes manpower in competitive or other practices," he said. "It must not hire away workers from essential positions at the cost of the total war effort, or use the emergency to protect its interests in the future.

"Labor, for its part, must face indictment if it wastes manpower and, on many sides, there is evidence of such waste. We still pay stagehands and musicians to sit around in theaters even though their services are not required. We still put extra and needless men on trucks that are driven into the city to protect the 'vested interest' of the teamsters.

"And, to the shame of my own profession, we still put into type pages of advertisements that have already been prepared from matrices, and then, after they have been meticulously set and corrected, brush them onto the floor."

Mr. Sulzberger urged that "universal military service be made a part of our national life during the years that lie ahead," adding:

"Let us not again slave and save and sacrifice to purchase peace and then, when it is all wrapped up, walk off and leave it lying on the counter."

He said he would "like to keep our initial peace aims so simple that they can be sought and achieved emotionally."

"Collective security seems to me to be that kind of peace aim," he said. "The simplest way of getting it, I believe, is through the continued action of the combined chiefs of staff functioning through a long armistice. . . . To accomplish this means close co-operation not only with the British Commonwealth and Empire and the other democracies of the world, but also with Soviet Russia. That means co-operation and understanding."

Big Sun Oil Aviation 'Gas' Plant Finished

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—J. Howard Pew, president of the Sun Oil Company, announced the completion of a new $13,000,000 plant erected at the company's Marcus Hook, Pa., refinery for the manufacture of 100-octane aviation gasoline.

At the same time, the Sun Oil labor-management war production committee disclosed that Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes will dedicate the new plant to the "heroic airmen of the United States" at ceremonies Oct. 27.

Test operations at the new plant —largest of its kind in existence— have lived up to the expectations of company engineers and government authorities, Mr. Pew said.

"Plant 15" consists of a six-case Houdry catalytic cracking or treating unit, the largest alkyaltion unit in existence, a huge gas recovery and stabilization unit and complete auxiliary equipment necessary to operate these facilities.

Nat'l Bond & Share Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Bond & Share Corp., an investing firm, reported net assets on Sept 30, taking securities at market value, were equal to $23.58 a share on the capital outstanding. This compared with assets equal to $23.81 a share on June 30 and $19.08 a share on Sept. 30, 1942.

Single Food Supervision Again Sought

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new demand for single supervision over food—everything from farm machinery to rationing—has developed in Congress as an offshoot of the quarrel over use of consumer subsidies to roll-back prices.

Representative Thomas Jenkins (R) of Ohio, chairman of a Republican food study committee, advanced the idea, which the Roosevelt administration has opposed, and Representative A. S. Monroney (D) of Oklahoma of the House Banking Committee promptly dubbed it unworkable.

Mr. Jenkins maintained that the subsidy program of the Administration stemmed from what he termed the "mess and mixup resulting from the conflicting jurisdiction of a half dozen agencies over the nation's food problems."

To Press for Action

He served notice that he and other members of the Republican committee would press for immediate action to place all the food problems under a single head when a measure to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation reaches the House floor about a week from now.

Under the Republican plan, the Office of Price Administration would be stripped of its authority to fix prices on food, and that authority would be transferred to the single administrator along with increased jurisdiction over farm machinery production and distribution of food.

Representative Monroney assailed the single supervision plan as one which would mean the "end of stabilization" and "confusion instead of co-ordination."

"If you segregated food and set up a separate administration, you would have to do likewise for other things, with the result that you would get a clothing administrator, an amusement administrator, a utility administrator and so forth," Mr. Monroney said.

Chief Hope

Chief hope of those advocating the single food administrator appears to rest in the argument that the stiff subsidy ban, written this week into the CCC bill, would give farmers no assurance that price ceilings will be lifted by OPA if the measure passes.

Mr. Jenkins argued that a single administrator, with all the elements under his control, could stimulate production by fixing prices at levels high enough to meet costs and assure a reasonable profit, and thus eliminate the need for subsidies.

The anti-subsidy group demonstrated even more strength in the House Banking Committee last week than it did earlier in the year when a similar restriction was passed by Congress only to be vetoed by President Roosevelt.

On that occasion, the prohibition was voted down in committee by written into a bill on the floor of the House. This time, the ban carried by a 16-to-10 committee vote, with solid Republican support.

Mr. Monroney, however, found consolation in the committee's action. "Strategically," he said, "it may place us in a better position, for consumers will be on guard this time."

Steel Production Expands to Above Rated Capacity

CLEVELAND (AP)—Directives on plates and sheets are increasing, dislocating some other products to push production of flat-rolled items to the limit, the Magazine Steel said.

Delivery premises on plates and sheets have become so extended that buyers take little interest in future shipments, due to consumers' inability to plan so far ahead and to the impossibility of obtaining allotment numbers, the trade publication reported, adding:

"Most sheet producers can offer little on hot and cold-rolled material before late second quarter and others are sold through that period."

Indications that some large industrial plants engaged in war work are seeking to reduce inventories was seen in offering of surplus stock to be sold at ceiling prices under current regulations. At least two industries have circularized the warehouse trade.

The magazine estimated the national ingot production rate last week at 10½ per cent, an increase of 1 point.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—The critical fuel shortage resulting from the walkout of 20,000 Alabama coal miners brought announcement of a sharp cut in war-vital steel and iron production here.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., U. S. Steel subsidiary, announced it would bank four blast furnaces, producing more than 3,000 tons of iron daily, and would cut steel ingot output by approximately the same amount.

Republic Steel Corp. had announced previously it would bank two blast furnaces, producing about 1,100 tons of iron daily, during the day.

September Fire Losses Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—National fire losses in September were estimated at $26,488,000, 29 per cent higher than in September, 1942, the National Board of Fire Underwriters announced. W. E. Mallalieu, general manager of the board, declared the losses were highest for any September since 1932.

N. A. M. Asks Congress Reject All Proposals for New Taxes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers asked Congress today to reject all proposals for new taxes, but added that if the lawmakers decide more revenue is essential, then a national retail sales tax should be imposed.

J. Cheever Cowdin, chairman of the association's committee on government finance, told the House Ways and Means Committee the Administration's proposal to raise $10,500,000,000 through increased income and excise taxes in "unsound and unrealistic to the point of bordering on the fantastic."

White Collar Class Hardships

The N. A. M. spokesman, who is board chairman of Universal Pictures, Los Angeles, argued against further taxation at this time, saying present revenue laws would bring to the Federal Treasury in the next calendar year $44,500,000,000. The Treasury estimates the current revenue collection rate at $38,000,000,000.

N. A. M. also told the tax-framing committee:

1. Congress should give serious consideration to the problems of "white collar business," which Mr. Cowdin identified as that large section "caught in the same net of rising taxes, rising costs and dwindling revenues—many of their employees gone into the services or into war work." He said their condition "grows steadily worse."

2. Industry must have reserves for postwar production.

3. The automatic increase in the social security tax rate to become effective in 1944 should be postponed "since the reserve funds have already achieved a hugh balance."

4. "It is unsound and unfair to tax corporate income first when it is earned by the company and secondly when it is received by the stockholders. We urge Congress to study proper methods of relieving income derived from corporate sources from double taxation."

Mr. Cowdin challenged the $11,000,000,000-plus Treasury estimate to the sum business has retained after taxes and distribution of dividends during 1941-42-43, saying a survey by the N. A. M. indicated a figure at least $5,000,000,000 under the Treasury estimate.

Sees Taxes High Enough

He told the committee that $10,000,000,000 was being collected in state and local taxes, in addition to $44,500,000,000 in Federal taxes, and added:

"We earnestly urge upon you that substantially $55,000,000,000 total take in taxes from the income of the entire nation in 1944 is as large as is wise or sound or safe."

The third week of a Congressional search for new billions of wartime revenue opened in a wordy controversy over a national retail sales tax, but without any definite crystallization of sentiment on just what to expect.

The House Ways and Means Committee, responsible for tax legislation, found itself facing a seemingly endless parade of individuals and organizations opposed to virtually all forms of new or increased taxation.

Representative Carlson (R) of Kansas, who led the fight for the Ruml skip-a-tax-year, pay-as-you-go bill last spring, expressed the view that it would be "very difficult to get any more revenue at all."

Despite determined opposition by the Administration and the C. I. O., Representative Robertson (D) of Virginia announced he would call for a committee vote, probably this week, on a 10 per cent sales tax. He said the question would be framed as follows:

1. Enactment of the sales tax must mean repeal of the 5 per cent victory tax.

2. The sales levy will exempt all government purchases "and all purchases for production purposes, including machinery, fertilizer, and seed bought for the production of a farm crop."

3. The tax also "must take into consideration the selective excise taxes already levied by the Federal Government."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Randalph Paul, Treasury general counsel, coupled a defense of the Administration's $10,500,000,000 tax program today with a warning that imposition of a sales tax would threaten the Government's hold-the-line policy.

Paul Against Sales Tax

Addressing the 21st annual Agricultural Outlook Conference here, Mr. Paul made this prediction:

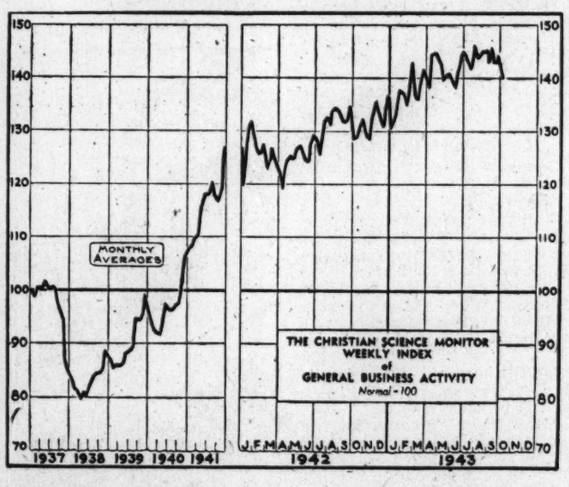
"If present taxes are not substantially increased with an eye to diverting the stream of dangerous dollars that is battering price and rationing controls, it will be very difficult to hold the line, and if new revenues take the form of a general sales tax, the line is more likely to be broken, and then, at best, to be re-established at a very much higher level of prices."

Referring to Treasury estimates of an "inflationary potential" resulting from the excess of incomes over available supplies of consumer goods and services, Mr. Paul declared:

"If we were to apply the most rigorous possible standards of anti-inflationary war finance, and if we were to disregard the implicit hardships for persons who have not shared in wartime prosperity or are bound by prewar commitments, the Treasury's proposed $10,500,000,000 tax program would seem modest indeed. Even allowing for $20,000,000,000 of savings out of the $41,000,000,000 inflation potential a strong case could be made for $21,000,000,000 of additional tares, or just twice the Treasury proposal."

While asserting that "I do not mean to imply that a sales tax has no anti-inflationary aspects," Mr. Paul added that "to the extent that the tax encroached on minimum living standards, the result might well be a serious increase in the pressure for higher wages, offsetting the anti-inflationary effect of the tax."

Monitor Index of Business Declines in Oct. 9 Week


MONTHLY AVERAGES
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WEEKLY INDEX of GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1942
1943

The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity declined to 139.8 (prel.) for the week ended Oct. 9 from 143.6 for the preceding week. The loss carried the index back to the lowest level since mid-June. A year ago the index registered 128.8 for the week ended Oct. 10.

Declines were recorded for each of the components, with bank debits outside New York City showing the largest setback, contrary to seasonal expectations.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings and electric power production likewise dropped off counter to the usual seasonal advance.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Oct 9* 1943	Oct 2 1943	Oct 10 1942
Combined index	139.8	143.6	128.8
Bk debits outside NYC	171.2	178.1	142.6
Elec power production	132.0	132.9	119.0
Misc carloadings	116.3	119.7	124.7

*Preliminary.

Rationed Lard Now Allotted for Soap Making to Avert Soap Rationing

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lard—a food item under civilian rationing since April—now is being used in the manufacture of soap, to head off soap rationing.

Lard supplies have reached a point where government officials consider it advisable to so divert considerable quantities and about 100,000,000 pounds have been allotted to soap makers during the past few weeks by the War Food Administration.

Lard normally is used only to a very limited extent in soap-making or other industrial products.

Plans are being made to make additional quantities, possibly as much as 400,000,000 pounds—available for soap during the next 12 months.

Officials expect lard production to total 3,000,000,000 pounds during the next sh months. Civilians would get about 1,700,000,000 pounds under rationing, with the balance going to the armed forces, the Lend-Lease program, and to industrial uses, including soap.

Lard may not always be available as a substitute for the imported oils—produced in areas of the Orient now under enemy control. Because of dwindling supplies of feed grains, the WFA has asked farmers to raise fewer hogs next year and to market them with less fat on them.

Bureau Urges Investment Of Capital Abroad

WASHINGTON (AP)—American dollars flowing freely and steadily both at home and back and forth across the seas can create and preserve world prosperity, says the Commerce Department.

Its bases its conclusions on more than 20 years of research, summarized in a 216-page pamphlet just issued, "The United States in the World Economy."

While pointing first to the necessity of domestic prosperity to encourage a flow of dollars abroad through purchases and investments the publication adds:

Foreign Policy

"Of even greater importance than the general level of the flow of dollar payments is the need for continuity and regularity in our foreign economic policy and in the actual behavior of our international transactions."

Assuming a period of brisk two-way dollar flow in the immediate postwar era, the pamphlet reviews the events of the inter-war years in support of a call for a sound international investment program together with a reduction in American trade barriers.

"It would be tragic indeed," it says, "if the United States (later) were to permit another abrupt drop in the supply of dollars . . . whether wilfully through increased trade restrictions, carelessly through the misbehavior of foreign investment, or involuntarily through the improper functioning of the domestic economy."

The booklet describes what it calls the "unfortunate results" of investment policies after the last war. Responsibility for development of more satisfactory reconstruction and development investment programs, it says, "will doubtless be borne chiefly by the governments concerned, and much of the capital may have to be provided through official agencies.

"Certainly the methods of foreign-bond flotation employed in the 1920s would be both unacceptable to the individual investor and undesirable in the interest of international stability."

Private Capital Outlook

Asserting the most promising outlet for private capital appears to be in direct investments, the publication gives support to the idea of "appropriate financial and managerial participation by nationals of borrowing countries."

The booklet says that while some tariffs will be needed to protect domestic producers from the "temporary advantages" their foreign competitors may be afforded by fluctuating exchange rates, price levels and labor standards, it still "would be a mistake" to delay making adjustment.

"As the most practicable means of lowering the tariff wall, the reciprocal trade agreements program should be prosecuted as vigorously as possible not only after but also during the present conflict."

Take New Jobs

The appointments of (above) W. S. Richardson as head of the newly-created chemicals division of the B. F. Goodrich Co., and (below) E. F. Tomlinson to succeed Mr. Richardson as general manager of the company's industrial products sales division have been announced by the concern. Both men have been with the company for a number of years.

Boston Stocks

Oct. 18

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.50a	Bos & Alb	97¾	97¾	97¾	97
2.00	Bos Edison	33⅜	33	33⅜	33¾
5.00	Bos Elev	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	68⅞
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	19¼	19	19	19
..	B&M pr pf	23	22½	23	22½
..	B&M st A pf	5	5	5	4⅜
..	B&M st C pf	5	5	5	5
..	Bos & Prov	31½	31½	31½	30
3.00a	E Gas&F pf	33	33	33	32½
4.50	EGF pr pf	57⅞	57¼	57⅞	57
1.25b	Employ Grp	33	33	33	33
3.00	Lamson pf	32	32	32	35
4.25a	NE TelTel	105⅜	105	105⅜	105¼
	North Butte	43c	43c	43c	43c
.50	Reece But H	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
.60	Shawmut Assoc	13½	13½	13½	13½
1.60a	Torrington	34½	34	34	35
2.50	Un Sh M	69½	69½	69¾	69½
1.50	Un Sh M pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	45

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

Civilian Food Supplies Seen Smaller in '44

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP) — Civilian food supplies may be somewhat smaller next year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today, although production probably will equal or exceed this year's record prospects.

Analyzing production goals set recently by the War Food Administration, the Bureau said there should continue to be an abundant supply of cereals, and as large a per capita supply as this year of chickens, eggs, fresh fruits and vegetables, potatoes, dried beans and peas.

Shorter allowances of meats and dairy products are predicted, while supplies of foodstuffs and oils as a group are expected to be maintained at the ration levels of recent months.

Canned Goods

There probably will be smaller civilian supplies of canned fruits and vegetables in the first half of 1944, but in the second half the supply may be larger than in the corresponding period this year.

Military, Lend-Lease and other noncivilian requirements probably will more than offset any increase in production, the Bureau explained.

The net effect of smaller civilian supplies of meats and dairy products in 1944 probably will mean a diet slightly lower in calories, protein and calcium. However, because of higher levels of enrichment of bread and flour, the diet may contain more iron and the B vitamins.

The Bureau estimated total food production this year to be 5 per cent above last year and 32 per cent above 1935-39 average.

1944 Outlook

The 1944 outlook for major food items:

Meats—Production to be about as high as this year's record, but noncivilian requirements are expected to be 25 per cent higher.

Milk—Production expected to fall eight billion pounds below the Food Administration goal of 122 billion pounds, and two billion pounds below this year's expected output, because of tight feed supplies and producer dissatisfaction with prices.

Poultry — Total production should be about the same as this year's record.

Eggs—Expected to equal this year's record of five billion dozens.

Fruit—With normal yields, civilian supplies would be somewhat above this year.

Vegetables — An unprecedented demand expected next year. Substantial increases in acreage required.

New Wessel, Duval Head

NEW YORK (AP) — Election of Fergus F. Wallace as president of the export-import concern of Wessel, Duval & Co., Inc., has been announced. Mr. Wallace succeeded Paul W. Alexander, who became chairman of the board.

Coming in the WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR October 23, 1943

ENGLAND AND THE CHURCHILLS
By Harold Hobson

Would you believe it? Drakes in droves, American members of the Sir Francis Drake family, visit the ancestral home in England—that is, they did before the war—but nary a one of the United States Churchills has troubled to pay a call at Ashe House in the last 15 years. Not so with the British Prime Minister, whose family tree is discussed by one who knows.

RUSSIA SEEKS . . . ?
By Nicholai Vakar

What does Russia want? The world waits the complete answer. And one of the editors of the one-time largest Russian daily outside the U. S. S. R. paints Russia's needs from his viewpoint.

GUAYULE—THE DESERT'S RUBBER BUSH
By Rodney L. Brink

More than 20 million dollars has been expended toward developing this little Mexican plant in the American West. Will the project be abandoned after the war? Those connected with it think not, but economics may have the final say.

GOATS ARE "UNCLUBBABLE"
By M. Farmer Murphy

The author, whose goat-lore seems unimpeachable, says no two members of the tribe have the same opinions or tastes and "it would be impossible to form a club of goats." He who reads will laugh.

IT'S WOMAN'S DAY RIGHT NOW
By Josephine Ripley

A sketch showing how women workers are being courted and welcomed (choose your own house) by industry that has a job to do.

AMERICA LEADS IN VIOLIN-MAKING

No less a virtuoso says so than Fritz Kreisler, who is shown examining the product of master craftsmen recently exhibited in New York. A double spread pictorial feature, pages 8 and 9.

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Stories You Can Read for Yourself

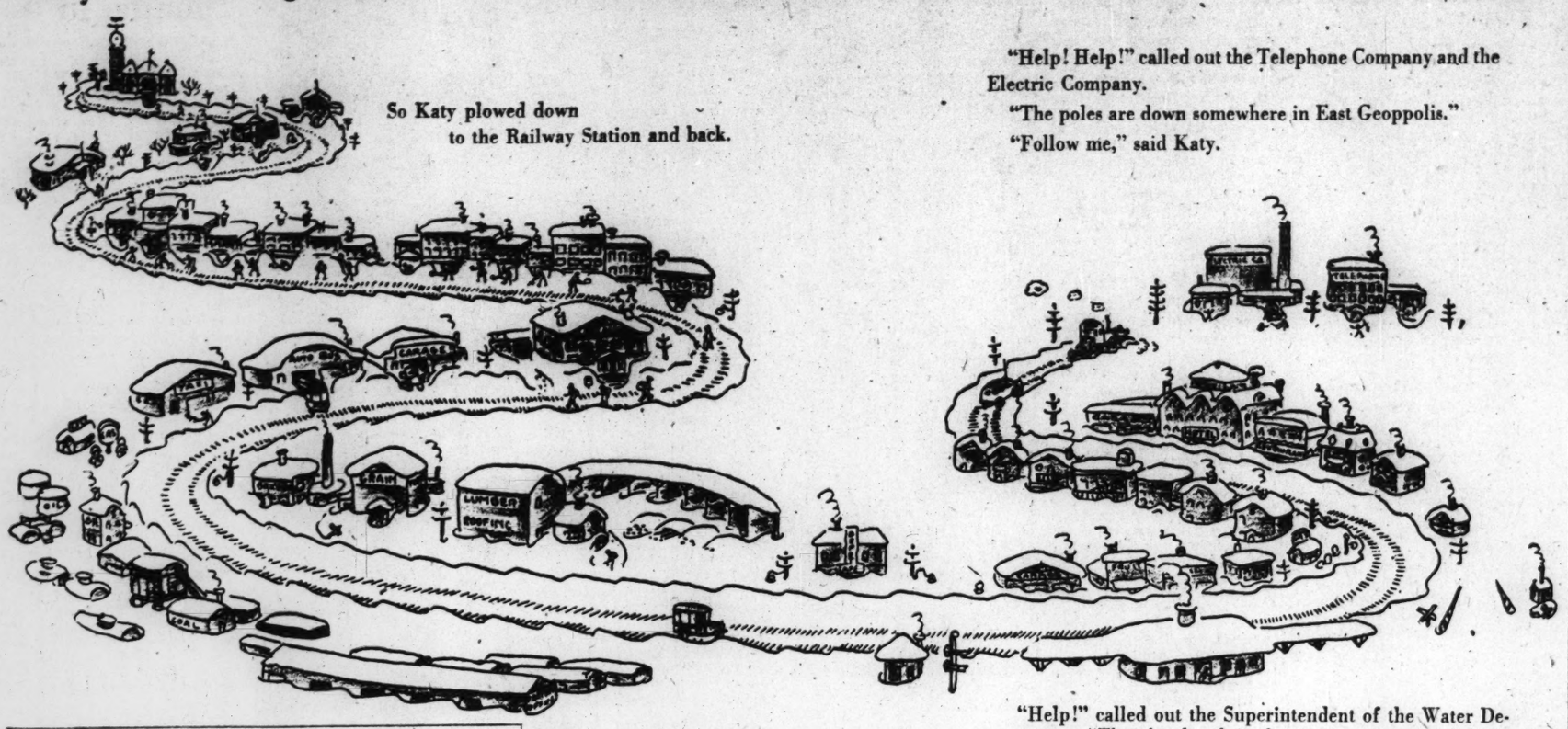
For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Party

A Monday Page

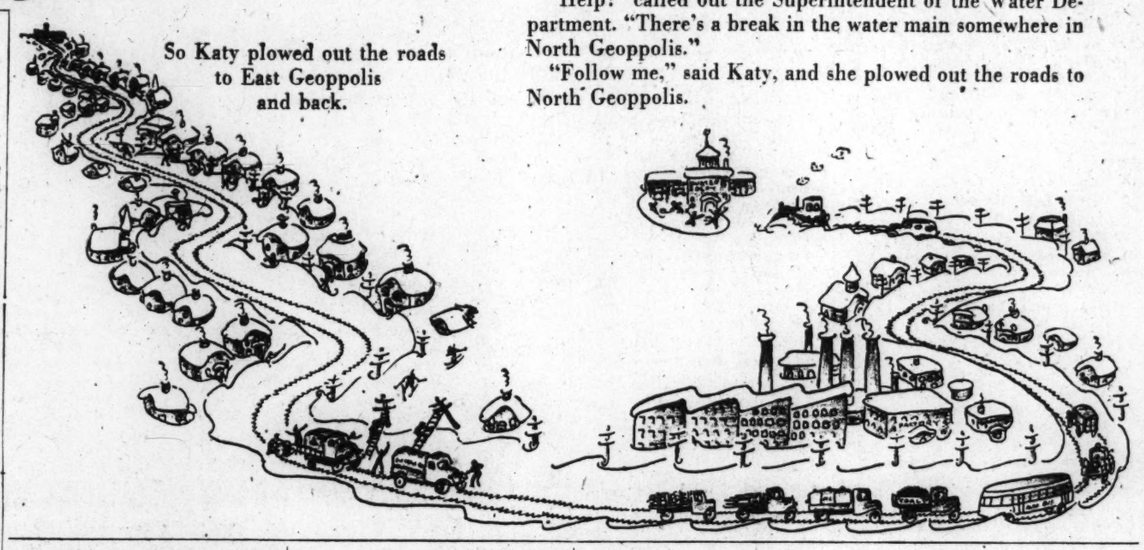
Katy and the Big Snow

By Virginia Lee Burton Author of "The Little House," "Mike Mulligan and His Steam Shovel," etc.



So Katy plowed down to the Railway Station and back.

So Katy plowed out the roads to East Geoppolis and back.



[Chapter Four (Be sure to watch for Katy next Monday)]

"Help! Help!" called out the Telephone Company and the Electric Company.

"The poles are down somewhere in East Geoppolis."

"Follow me," said Katy.

"Help!" called out the Superintendent of the Water Department. "There's a break in the water main somewhere in North Geoppolis."

"Follow me," said Katy, and she plowed out the roads to North Geoppolis.

Mrs. Monkey Gives a Party

By Margaret Gibbs

"I've been invited to Mrs. Monkey's party," announced Lucy Leopard importantly.

"So have we!" cried Ruby Rhino, Bill Bear, and the other animals.

"I haven't," said Evangeline Elephant.

There was an awkward silence.

Mr. and Mrs. Monkey and their family had just come to live in the village, and had built themselves a house in a great hurry, because they didn't like building very much. Now that it was more or less finished, they had decided to have a party because they wanted to get to know all their neighbors. So they had fixed the day and sent out invitations to everyone.

Except Evangeline Elephant.

"Perhaps your invitation will come tomorrow," suggested Bill Bear, hopefully.

"Don't be silly," said Evangeline, shortly. "Tomorrow is the party."

"Mrs. Monkey's house is awfully small," said Lucy Leopard. "She says she doesn't know how she will be able to live in it properly with all the children, and Uncle Baboon too—"

"Well, so am I awfully small," argued Evangeline. "For an elephant, anyway."

"Yes, but even a small elephant—" began Lucy, and stopped, not liking to say any more.

"I don't care," repeated Evangeline. "It isn't fair."

Nobody answered. Evangeline scrabbled with her foot in the dust while the other animals stood around gazing at her sympathetically. At last, one by one, they drifted away.

"It does seem a shame," said Lucy Leopard, as she and Bill Bear went down the road together, "but, you know, it wouldn't have been any use inviting Evangeline. I don't believe she would ever have got into Mrs. Monkey's house at all, and if she had, there wouldn't have been room for anybody else."

"It would have been awful if she had stuck in the door or something," agreed Bill Bear.

Evangeline Takes a Look

Next day was the day of the party. While everyone else was busy dressing, Evangeline wandered sadly through the village alone.

"I'll go along as far as Mrs. Monkey's house," she said to herself. "Perhaps she just forgot to invite me."

But when she reached the house she found it deserted. Old Uncle Baboon was asleep in the garden, and the rest of the family had rushed down to the shops to buy some party things which ought to have been bought before.

Evangeline peeped in at the tiny window. The table was laid with the best cloth and the prettiest china, and there were some splendid decorations.

"My, isn't it gorgeous!" she sighed as she pressed closer and closer to the window.

A Strange Sound

Suddenly she heard a "crrk!" noise.

"Whatever was that?" she exclaimed. "Why, I believe it was the house. What a funny noise to make! Like something cracking."

And then there came one loud, long "crrk!", and the little house sort of sat down upon itself.

"Oh, Evangeline!" exclaimed a voice, and there was Mrs. Monkey gazing at her reproachfully. Coming up the road behind her was Mr. Monkey, and behind him all the children with their paws full of parcels. As each arrived upon the scene and saw what had happened they cried:

"Oh, Evangeline!"

"I—I'm terribly sorry," faltered Evangeline, "I can't think how it happened. I only just leaned against it a little, and—and—the whole house sort of sat down. I don't think it can have been a very good house," she went on anxiously. "I—I mean a really good house wouldn't have gone all squashed just because a person leaned on it!"

"You are so strong, Evangeline," sighed poor Mrs. Monkey.

The Monkey's New Home

Suddenly Baby Monkey burst into a roar:

"She's spoilt our party!"

Then all the other little monkeys joined in, and Old Uncle Baboon came hurrying up from the garden to see what was the matter.

"Hush, hush, children!" said Mrs. Monkey. "We will have the party another day. Run along, all of you, and tell everyone that it is put off."

"But where are we going to live?" wailed Baby Monkey. "We haven't got a house at all!"

"Dear, dear!" said Mr. Monkey, speaking for the first time. "This is most serious. There isn't another house to let in the village."

Then Evangeline, who had been feeling terribly guilty, had a bright idea.

"I know!" she cried. "I'll build you one. We'll use up the bits of the old house, and I'll fetch some really strong logs from the forest and put them just as you want them."

"Why, that's a splendid plan," agreed Mr. Monkey, and the very next day Evangeline set to work. In a week, she had built a fine new house for the Monkey family.

"Well, really," said Mrs. Monkey, "It's far nicer than the old house, and ever so much bigger. Thank you very much indeed. We shall be able to have the party after all, and this time we hope you will come, Evangeline."

Jack Horner's Party

Come On In and Join the Fun

Welcome, boys and girls, to another Party of Jack Horner's, and share in the fun our young readers of the page For Children are having each month. We are very happy to share a few of the pleasant 'thank you" letters we have received from those who won books at last month's Party.

"Thank you for the nice plum called 'Freddy and the Perilous Adventure,' by Walter R. Brooks," writes Audrey Harrison, seven, of Parkchester, New York. "We got it at the post office on the day after my birthday anniversary. I liked it so much I did not like to stop reading it. Thank you, too, for the extra copy of the page For Children containing the news about the prizes."

Jean Adelle Klette, six, of Compton, California, writes: "We all like 'King of the Cats,' by Eileen O'Faolain, which you sent me. My friends enjoy reading the story, too. I want to thank you very much."

"You can't imagine how thrilled I was when I received my prize," says Ellen Leibovici, ten, of Brookline, Mass. "I don't know how to thank you for 'The Covered Bridge,' by Cornelia Meigs. I love the book! It's written by one of my favorite authors."

Alfred Everest, seven, of Compton, California, received a copy of "Time to Laugh," by Phyllis R. Fenner, as his plum, and he and his whole family have enjoyed reading it over many times.

We have awarded five plums in September, and the stories and drawings are published today so that you too will enjoy them.

Fun With Birds

We had a pair of finches, and now we have lots of them. Once Mommy cut my hair and threw it out to the birds. They liked it so much they made nests with it. One of them took it up in his beak and he looked as though he had a mustache. One day Mommy came out and stood at the screen of the bird cage. One of the little finches came over and pecked her hair. He pulled and pulled; he wanted to make a nest out of it.

Now Mommy lets me go in the bird cage to feed them. Five of them came down and stood on the cup in my hand and ate. When I was in kindergarten, the class came and saw the finches.

Yesterday there was a long string hanging down from their nest. They had fun swinging on it. One tried to put it up in the nest but it fell right down.

Every time we put fresh water in the cage they all take a bath. They dunk their heads in and it looks so funny to see the feathers on their heads sticking up in the air.

Valerie Napkie, six,
Los Angeles, California

My New Pet

Last night when I went to the back door there was a little kitty! He was lost. We don't know who he belongs to, and he didn't know where he lived. I opened the screen door for him to get in, and I picked him up and he purred and purred.

I carried him all over the house till I got upstairs to my room. I put him on my bed and he stayed there! He is just a tiny black and brown kitty just as big as a pan.

If we find his house we're going to give him back, but if we don't find his house, we're going to keep him and feed him milk. We'll buy him a little tinkly bell. Now he's asleep in a little box on the back porch.

Jeri Sue Richards, five,
Spokane, Washington.

The following also sent in very interesting papers: Rosemary Kimball Kent-Barber, six, Victoria, B. C.; Tom W. Brown, eight, Des Moines, Iowa; Roger Beaufoy, ten, London, England; and Vesta Winn, of Chillicothe, Missouri.

We also received nice drawings from Margaret Randall, six, Scarsdale, New York; Alfred Everest, eight, St. Johnsville, New York; and Colin Thomson, nine, Hornsby, N. S. W., Australia.

"Picking Flowers," by Heather Mary Walters, nine, North Perth, Western Australia; "Enjoying a Hot Summer Day," by Sheila McCauley, ten, New York City; "Our Own House in England," by Jean Hanson, seven, Sunderland, England.

When Indian Summer Comes

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew
Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," Etc.

Autumn leaves were falling. With every gust of wind, fresh showers of them came fluttering down to cover the ground with a rich carpet of brown and red and gold. In the fields and meadows the asters and purple ironweed had lost their bright fall coloring, and the goldenrod was beginning to turn a rusty gray.

The days were growing sharper now. Already there had been a hard frost or two, and once a few fine flakes of snow had drifted down to warn the world that winter was really on the way. But they were half-hearted little flakes, melting almost before they reached the ground. The world was not ready for winter yet. October was barely half gone, and there would be warm days before the month was ended.

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Days to Wander In

Quickly and quietly the change came. The winds, shifting, blew gently up from the south, with a balmy softness that felt like spring. The sun seemed to have found new strength, and a thin, blue haze, which was neither mist nor smoke, hung in the air. Indian summer had come, almost over night.

There are mysterious things abroad on these hazy Indian summer days; restless, gypsy thoughts that whisper into the ears of boys and girls; coaxing them to come out from their lessons and studies to wander away through the meadows, or along the banks of quiet streams, or to the edges of the ponds, where tall cattails grow.

It must be that these gypsy thoughts also whisper into the ears of the little forest creatures, for they are restless, too. From morning till night they scamper happily about over the forest trails, wherever they choose. For there is no school in the forest and they are free to come and go as they please.

Not all of the little wild folk are left to enjoy these pleasant Indian summer days. Most of the birds have already flown away to the South, and the insects that sang in the meadows through the summer days and nights have long since gone to sleep. The groundhogs are asleep, too, and so are the raccoons and the skunks.

Nut Gatherers

But the chipmunks and squirrels and meadow mice are wide awake, and are busily gathering nuts for their winter food supply. What a chattering there is in the beech groves and under the hickory trees!

And there will be a greater chattering still, when Saturday comes and the children are free from school. Off to the woods they will go then, with baskets and gunny sacks. For the walnut trees are loaded now, and the ground beneath covered with round green nuts.

It is such fun to gather walnuts into little heaps and to crack open the green hulls. They smell so good, though they stain the hands such a rich brown color; stains that soap and water will not wash off.

(Watch for a story of a lonely porcupine Monday after next.)

Jack in the Pulpit

Today, I found a Jack-in-the-Pulpit,
But he wasn't dressed in green
As he was in spring and summer—
He'd the reddest cloak I've seen
And why not, now that it's autumn
And the leaves are gayly dressed
In crimson, gold and bronze and scarlet—
Jack as jolly as all the rest!

HOPE GAUL

Opening of New Subway Vital Date to Chicagoans

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 18—To drop your dime into the box and get in exchange a subway ride may not be a big thrill to folks in cities which long have had subways, but to Chicagoans who were able to do just that when their first underground was put in operation one minute after midnight of Oct. 16, it means something important.

It implied that there is a better day coming for the strap hanger, since now, at least, one long-hoped-for improvement in transportation has been achieved, after many setbacks.

The new subway under the business district is not going to revolutionize transportation in Chicago by any means. It is only the first $34,000,000 unit in a proposed subway system, and consists of not more than five miles of double track. But its moral effect is much greater than its length would indicate. After so many dreams of improved transportation have faded, so many plans for traffic unification have fallen into the discard, it is encouraging to find one plan that has materialized.

Four Years in Building

Even this project has required much patience. The subway has been about four years in building. War priorities made it difficult to complete the job. Even with fairly good priority ratings, it took two years to get delivery on some of the orders for materials, and many substitutions had to be made.

Since a subway is not something you can see as you walk along the street, people began to be doubtful if it ever would be finished and last April, just before election time, Mayor Edward J. Kelly thought it well to let the citizens know there really was a subway under their feet. A preliminary opening was held, and visitors found a sure-enough underground—modern, shining, seemingly complete, with trains operating smoothly over the new tracks. But Election Day came and went, and still the subway wasn't open for business. Some essential parts of the signal system were reported lacking. Six months passed.

Last Word in Subways

Now at last came the big day. On the morning of Oct. 16, Mayor Kelly cut a ribbon stretched across the tube under this City's busiest corner, State and Madison. Local officials who helped bring the subway to completion, together with Federal officials who had a part—for this was a joint enterprice—took part in the ceremony. Then there was a pageant of transportation on State Street, reviewing the history of transportation in Chicago.

When the turnstiles spun for the first public inspection of the underground, people saw the last word in subways, for Chicago tube builders have taken advantage of the experience of other large cities in subway building. The ventilating system here is believed to be the best yet installed, bringing in 2,000,000 cubic feet of fresh air a minute. So far, there is none of that musty subway smell associated with most undergrounds. There isn't a lot of fancy chrome and marble trim, for this is a wartime job, but the construction looks sturdy and practical and there is enough facing of gray marble and gray glass to make the mezzanines attractive. Fluorescent lighting, another novel feature, gives the whole system a cheerful brightness. Then there are other improvements not visible to the average spectator—a new-type signal system, original safety features in the escalators, and a doubly safeguarded operation of the drainage system.

The subway was financed in part by the Federal Government, in part by the city. To be exact, the total cost for the unit now completed and another section to be opened later is $57,400,000. The Government contributed $23,130,000 of this amount. The city paid for the remainder out of its traction fund. No additional taxes or bond issues were required.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

North Vancouver: Horticultural Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.
Vancouver (Second Church): Capitol Theater, Granville Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 24.

Ontario

Kingston: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 29.

Quebec

Westmount: Victoria Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.

United States

California

Anaheim: Anaheim Union High School Auditorium, 811 West Center Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 24.
Berkeley (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2715 Prince Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.
Burlingame: Church Edifice, 1449 Oak Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.
Inglewood (First Church): Church Edifice, Grevillea and Kelso Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 24.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 26. Radiocast Station KFWB, 980 kilocycles.
Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., Oct 28.
Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice, 1234 North Hayworth Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.
Oakland (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 2333 Harrison Boulevard, 8:05 p. m., Oct. 28. Radiocast Station KLX, 910 kilocycles.
San Francisco (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 300 Funston Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.
Stockton: Civic Memorial Auditorium, Fremont and Center Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Connecticut

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, Lafayette Square, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.
Stamford: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.
Waterbury: Waterbury Women's Club, 74 Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.

Idaho

Lewiston: Temple Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 24.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Berwyn: Berwyn Masonic Temple, 3310 Oak Park Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 24.
Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Springfield: Centennial Building Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.
Wood River: East Alton-Wood River Community High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 24.

Indiana

Gary: Seaman Hall, Gary Church Building, 569 Washington Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Logansport: Church Edifice, North and Ninth Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Kansas

Abilene: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.
Lawrence: Community Building, Eleventh Street, between Massachusetts Avenue and Vermont Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 24.
Pittsburg: Church Edifice, 9:15 p. m., Oct. 26.
Salina: Church Edifice, Eighth and Mulberry Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

Maine

Auburn (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Edward Little High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.
Bangor: City Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

Massachusetts

Longmeadow: Community House, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.
Marlboro: First Church (Congregational), 8 p. m., Oct. 24.
Reading: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 24.
Worcester (First Church): Pilgrim Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

Michigan

Dearborn: Fordson High School Auditorium, Ford Road, near Schaefer Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.
Detroit (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 14730 Kercheval Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.
Detroit (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 223 West Grand Boulevard, near Lafayette Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.
Ferndale: Lincoln High School Gymnasium, Withington Avenue entrance, 4 p. m., Oct. 24.
Kalamazoo (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.
Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.
Port Huron: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.
Royal Oak: Church Edifice, Fourth and Oakdale Streets, 4 p. m., Oct. 24.

Missouri

Joplin (First Church): Senior High School, Eighth and Wall Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.
Kirkwood: Church Edifice, Clay and Washington Avenues, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.
St. Louis (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5807 Murdoch Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

Nebraska

Kearney: Auditorium, Kearney State Teachers College, 905 West Twenty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

New Jersey

Elizabeth: Masonic Temple, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 24.

New York

Albany: Trinity Methodist Church, Lark and Lancaster Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 24.
Batavia: Batavia High School Auditorium, Ross Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 24.
Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 30
Buffalo (Third Church): Church Auditorium, West Ferry Street and Norwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.
Gloversville: Church Edifice, Kingboro and First Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.
Great Neck: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.
Niagara Falls: St. Paul's Community House, 721 Seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25
Troy: Masonic Temple, 21 Third Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 29.
Utica: Church Edifice, 1608 Genesee Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.

Ohio

Bellefontaine: Hubbard School Auditorium, East Columbus Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.
Cleveland (First Church): Church Auditorium, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.
Cleveland (Third Church): Church Edifice, West Twenty-fifth Street and Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.
Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 26.
Elyria: Oct. 29.
Galion: Senior High School Auditorium, North Union at Church Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.
Hillsboro: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.

Oklahoma

Muskogee: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Oct. 29. Radiocast Station KBIX, 1490 kilocycles.
Sapulpa: Sapulpa High School Auditorium, East Dewey Avenue 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.

Oregon

Corvallis: Mayflower Chapel, Eighth and Madison Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.
McMinnville: Church Edifice, Eighth and Davis Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 24.
Medford: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Portland (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1722 S. E. Madison Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 26 and 28.
Salem: Leslie Junior High School, South Cottage and Howard Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

Pennsylvania

Lansdale: Lansdale Theater, Main Street and Towamencin Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 24.
Sewickley: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 24.
Swarthmore: Clothier Memorial Hall, Swarthmore College Campus, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 25.

Texas

Houston (Fourth Church): San Jacinto High School Auditorium, Holman and Austin, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

Washington

Edmonds: Edmonds High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 26.
Pasco: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.
Renton: Auditorium, Henry Ford School House, Main and Wells, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.
Seattle (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seventeenth N. E. and East Fiftieth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

West Virginia

Charleston: Thomas Jefferson Junior High School, Quarrier and Morris Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.
Huntington: Huntington High School Auditorium, Eighth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.
Parkersburg: Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, Eighth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 29.
Wheeling: Virginia Theater, Twelfth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, on Oct. 31; Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Nov. 28; Jan. 23.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Oct. 24; Dec. 26.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Oct. 31; Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Oct. 24; Nov. 28; Dec. 26.

New York

New York City—Thirteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Nov. 7, 21.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Oct. 31; Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Oct. 31; Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.
San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 5 p. m.: KFMB, 1450kc, on Oct. 24; Nov. 28; Dec. 26.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Nov. 7, Dec. 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Oct. 31; Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc., also CFRX, 6.07mc., on Oct. 31; Nov. 14, 28; Dec. 12, 26.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 850kc., on Nov. 21; Dec. 19.

Ramirez Lashes Argentines Urging Return to Democracy

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 18 (AP)—President Ramirez has discharged all Government employees who signed a manifesto published last Friday which called on the Government to return to constitutional democracy and to fulfill its international obligations in the hemisphere solidarity program.

The order, which was directed to all Government employees whether they occupied salaried or honorary positions, followed a statement by President Ramirez in which he said the Government "won't tolerate any tampering." The President's order discharging the governmental employees said the declarations in the manifesto "were incompatible with the honorable discharge of public functions."

(A Montevideo dispatch said that Ramirez's Cabinet, which was reshuffled this week after three ministers regarded as pro-Democratic resigned, was regarded now as even more reactionary than its predecessor and that it was plain the Nationalist Government plans to stay on indefinitely and to harbor no intrusion from outside its closed ranks.)

Commenting on yesterday's manifesto, President Ramirez said in part:

"A group of persons calling themselves representatives of a thing decrepit and non-existent published yesterday in some newspapers a manifesto demanding fundamental solutions to some of the national problems. . . .

"The revolution was conceived and achieved by armed forces with national moral support and will not permit under any circumstances a return to the conditions which existed under the former regime as wanted by those who led the people and the Republic to the deplorable position well known to all."

The manifesto was signed by 153 prominent leaders in the business, industrial, professional, and agricultural life of Argentina. The number of persons holding Government positions who signed it was not immediately known.

While President Ramirez, himself, had not answered President Roosevelt's protest against the temporary suspension of Jewish newspapers in Argentina, the chief of the President's press office, Lieut. Col. Hector Ladvocat, expressed regret over the circumstances which prompted Mr. Roosevelt to protest.

Colonel Ladvocat explained there was no intention to close the newspapers permanently and that an order authorizing their reappearance had been issued before the President commented in Washington.

Japanese Hold Up Exchange Of War Prisoners One Day

MORMUGAO, Portuguese India, Oct. 18 (AP)—The American Consulate announced today that the exchange of American and Japanese nationals aboard the Liners Teia Maru and Gripsholm will take place tomorrow beginning at 8 a. m. (11 p. m. Eastern War Time today).

The announcement was made by the consulate after a conference with Japanese authorities while the expectant repatriates hung over the rails of the two vessels eagerly awaiting their transfer.

It was explained that the Japanese had asked a day's delay in the exchange to enable them to finish arrangements for accommodating their nationals.

A Chilean correspondent for Imparcial of Santiago, returning home on the Teia Maru, said high Japanese officials appear to expect that Germany will collapse, but say this will not greatly affect Japan's position. Japan is prepared to continue the war another five years, the Chilean correspondent said.

The correspondent, not a repatriate since his country is not at war with Japan, said so far as he was able to ascertain from outward appearances, the Japanese people still are convinced they will win the war.

He said the Japanese had been relatively successful in winning the support of local populations in all parts of their captured territory except the Philippines, where the people remained hostile.

Azores Germans Pack

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The German-controlled Vichy radio announced today that German nationals in the Azores now awaiting repatriation would depart Oct. 25 aboard a Portuguese ship.

The move is a sequel to the Portuguese Government's action in granting Britain air and naval bases in the islands under an old treaty.

NWLB Denies Wage Agreement In Los Angeles Rail Strike

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—In an unusual action, the National War Labor Board declined Oct. 14 to approve a wage agreement submitted by employees and management of the Los Angeles Railway and Motor Coach Lines, and called a "collective bargaining" conference here Monday.

"The National War Labor Board is unanimously of the opinion there is need for adjustment in some features of the wage structures and working conditions to relieve undesirable conditions, but the Board is not prepared to approve the parties' proposal as submitted," the board telegraphed company and union officials.

Chairman William H. Davis said the case came before the NWLB on a request for approval of a wage increase of 10 cents an hour, signed by the company and union. But, he said, it was with a proviso that the Pacific Electric Company employees obtain an increase. The Pacific Electric case is in the hands of the Railway Labor Board panel.

The wage proposal had been rejected previously. On July 23 the Board denied the request because increases already had been awarded up to the amount possible under the Little Steel Formula.

Leaders of the walkout, which union officials denounced as unauthorized, said they expected the work stoppage to spread today among an estimated 20,000 day shift workers. They asserted they had sent a telegram to the Senate Truman Investigating Committee requesting a study of conditions at the yards.

Strike Ties Up Ships

KEARNEY, N. J., Oct. 16 (AP)—Production at the Kearny Yards of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company was seriously hampered today, a company spokesman said, by a spreading work stoppage of Congress of Industrial Organizations employees.

Walter C. Hemingway, Vice-President and General Manager of the U. S. Steel subsidiary, announced last night almost the entire second shift of 6,000 employees had left the yard, and this morning 1,000 to 4,000 employees on the third shift were reported to have walked out.

Cagliari Erased By Total Bombing

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Oct. 18 (AP)—This seaport was pattern-bombed last April 13 by Flying Fortresses and medium bombers. Today not a single resident lives in the city. There is no water, no gas, no sewerage, no lights.

Sections of paved streets lie grotesquely perched against the sides of buildings where they were flung by explosives.

Italian soldiers listlessly guard the entrances of the city, preventing anyone from entering for fear of plague. But few want to enter. Only a few streets are open for automobiles, where the rubble has been pushed back to allow a narrow passage.

Italian inhabitants who are living outside the city say that the Port had been bombed many times, but the City itself was not hit until late May. They said the American daylight bombers had been so accurate that people gathered on the housetops to watch.

The German and Italian military, which had left the town, saw the accuracy of the bombing and returned. The Allies then dropped warning notes, followed up by a big raid which caught the military and the population flatfooted and buried hundreds in the rubble. No section escaped, no building remains unscarred.

Bulk of 26 Carloads Of Canned Milk Spoils

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 18 (AP)—Dr. R. H. Markwith, State Health Director, said Oct. 14 that more than 60 per cent of 26 carloads of evaporated milk in cold storage at Zanesville, Ohio, had spoiled.

Purchased from a Westerville, Ohio, creamery, the milk was in containers bearing Navy labels, and had been in storage about 90 days. What caused the milk to spoil has not been officially determined.

Dr. Markwith advised the State Agriculture Department against a proposal that the milk be fed to hogs.

Restaurants

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Puritan Confectionery Co. Tea Room, Candies, Ices

MANCHESTER, N. H.

57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Maine 566 Congress Street

BUY WAR BONDS

MANCHESTER, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette

BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT

BUY WAR BONDS 1055 ELM STREET

Bears May Get Another Crack At Washington

National Football League

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	TP	OP
Washington	2	0	0	60	7
Phil-Pitt	2	1	0	66	62
New York	1	1	0	34	28
Brooklyn	0	4	0	0	91
Western Division					
Chicago Bears	3	0	1	116	63
Green Bay	2	1	1	91	75
Detroit	3	2	0	104	79
Chicago Cards	0	4	0	24	90

Results Oct. 17

Chicago Bears 48, Phil-Pitt 21.
Washington 33, Green Bay 7.
New York 20, Brooklyn 0.
Detroit 7, Chicago Cardinals 0.

Games Oct. 23

Green Bay at Detroit.
Phil-Pitt at New York.
Chicago Cards at Washington.
Brooklyn at Chicago Bears.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Chicago Bears, growling to themselves since last year for allowing Washington to win the 1942 National Football League championship, may get another crack at the Redskins for the pro crown if the current pattern continues to be followed.

The Bears and Redskins remained the only unbeaten teams in their respective divisions after yesterday's sessions, and should either be defeated from here on, it would have to be rated an upset.

Surprise Team

The Phil-Pitt combine, the East's "surprise team," rode into Chicago with an undefeated league record of two victories. But the Eagles were smashed 48-21 by the Bears. Sid Luckman pitched three touchdown passes, Dante Magnani scampered 96 yeards with a kickoff, and Harry Clark raced 81 more with a recovered fumble.

Meanwhile, Washington rolled up its second straight win with a stunning 33-7 triumph over the Green Bay Packers, the team which earlier had held the Bears to a 21-21 tie. Slingin' Sammy Baugh flicked passes of 14, eight, seven, and five yards for touchdowns and Andy Farkas made another on a short plunge which finished off an 80-yard parade.

Baugh raised his total to seven touchdowns by passing in two games, while Luckman boosted his to nine in four.

In this Sunday's main attraction, Green Bay will go to Detroit. The Chicago Cardinals will be at Washington, Brooklyn at the Bears, and Phil-Pitt at New York.

N. Y. Trounced Brooklyn

New York yesterday trounced Brooklyn 20-0 with Bill Paschal of Georgia Tech scoring twice on short plunges to cap drives of 66 and 83 yards. It was the fourth straight game of the season in which the Dodgers failed to score, and their minus 23 yards by rushing left them with a miserable total of minus 10 for the campaign.

The Detroit Lions bounced back from two straight lickings to beat the hapless Cardinals 7-0 on Harry Hopp's 70-yard run with Frankie Sinkwich's screen pass in the third period.

Leading scorers:

	G	TD	PA	FG	TP
Hopp, Detroit	5	7	0	0	42
Moore, Washington	2	5	0	0	30
Hutson, Green Bay	4	2	13	0	25
Clark, Bears	4	4	0	0	24
Lio, Detroit	5	0	12	2	19
Callihan, Detroit	5	3	0	0	18
Paschal, New York	2	3	0	0	18
Steele, Phil.-Pitt	3	3	0	0	18
Farkas, Washington	2	3	0	0	18
Pritsch, Green Bay	4	3	0	0	18

Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 16

East

Cornell 20, Holy Cross 7.
Army 52, Columbia 0.
C. C. N. Y. 22, Brooklyn College 6.
Navy 14, Penn State 6.
Pennsylvania 74, Lakehurst Naval 6.
Rochester 14, Colgate 6.
Villanova 12, Bucknell 8.
Lehigh 0, Carnegie Tech 0.
Franklin & Marshall 20, Muhlenberg 0.
West Virginia 6, Maryland 2.
Coast Guard 7, R. P. I. 0.
Tufts 6, Worcester Tech 0.
Lafayette 12, Willow Grove Naval 0.

Midwest

Iowa State 27, Nebraska 8.
De Kalb Tchrs 33, Macomb Tchrs 14.
Iowa Pre-Flight 21, Missouri 6.
Michigan Normal 14, Wayne 0.
Tulsa 20, Oklahoma 6.
Maryville Mo. Tchrs 0, Peru, Neb. Tchrs 0.
Arkansas A. & M. 33, Fort Knox 0.
Oberlin 52, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
St. Mary's (Winona, Minn.) 26, Gustavus Adolphus 7.
Case 7, Wooster 0.
Otterbein 18, W. Va. Tech 13.
Illinois Wesleyan 37, Indiana Tchrs 0.
William Jewel 19, Kansas State 0.
Concordia 26, Bemidji Tchrs 7.
Concordia College (Ill.) 6, Elmhurst 0.
Lawrence 10, Notre Dame Naval ROTC 6.
Illinois 33, Pittsburgh 26.
Indiana 7, Iowa 7 (tie).
Minnesota 13, Camp Grant 7.
Northwestern 13, Great Lakes 0.
Purdue 30, Ohio State 7.
Notre Dame 50, Wisconsin 0.
Western Michigan 6, Miami 0.
Bowling Green 14, Wayne 0.
Kansas 13, Washburn 0.

South

Daniel Field 18, Georgia 7.
Presbyterian 28, Greenville Army 6.
Richmond 27, Virginia Military 0.
Wake Forest 54, North Carolina State 6.
Duke 14, North Carolina 7.
So. Carolina Coast Gd. 34, Davidson 0.
Milligan vs. Sewanee, canceled.
Louisiana State vs. Memphis Naval, canceled.
N. Carolina Pre-Flight 23, Camp Davis 18.
Bainbridge Navy 26, Curtis Bay 7.
Camp Lejeune 31, Ft. Monroe 0.
Louisiana State 28, Louisiana State A. & M. 7.
Vanderbilt 20, Tennessee Poly 0.

Southwest

Norman Navy 20, Oklahoma A & M 0.
Texas 34, Arkansas 0.
Southern Methodist 12, Rice 0.
Texas Tech 14, South Plains Army 12.
Muskingum 39, Rio Grande 0.
Camp Livingston vs. Ward Island Marines, canceled.

Rocky Mountain

Ft. Riley 47, Denver 0.
Colorado College 20, Kirtland Field 0.
Idaho vs. Utah, canceled.
New Mexico 21, Flagstaff, Ariz. State 6.
Brigham Young vs. Utah State, canceled.
Colorado 14, Salt Lake City Air Base 0.
Reno Air Base 27, Utah 19.

Far West

California 13, U. C. L. A. 0.
Redlands 46, Pomona Ordnance Base 0.
Depauw 33, Wabash 0.
March Field 7, San Diego Naval 0.
California 13, Ucla 0.
So. Calif. 34, San Francisco 0.
Willamette 25, U. of Oregon Army 6.
College of Pacific 16, Delmonte Pre-Flight 7.

Results Oct. 17

Sampson Naval 47, Rome (N. Y.) Army 0.
Logan Naval 13, Pocatello (Idaho) Air Base 12.
Georgia Pre-Flight 53, Newberry 0.
Camp Lee 20, Cherry Point Marines 0.
Camp Pickett 19, Ft. George G. Meade 0.
Alameda (Calif.) C. G. 21, St. Mary's College 7.
Spokane Air Service 12, Whitman 6.

MENNEN
TALCUM FOR MEN
The world's largest selling after shave powder
Neutral Tint Doesn't Show

Still Producing —By Pap'

At 81 years of age, Amos Alonzo Stagg goes right along building winning football teams. Witness the recent upset of the University of California by Stagg's College of Pacific Tigers, 12-6, and his feat Saturday of upsetting the strong Del Monte Pre-Flight eleven 16-7.

Ten years ago Stagg was forced to retire from the staff of the University of Chicago because he had reached the age of 70, Stagg refused to accept the dull lot of a pensioner with this explanation:

"I feel good for 15 to 20 more years of active service."

He wanted to continue his coaching career. He was so grateful when Pacific provided him with the chance to remain in coaching harness that he purchased, and deeded to the college, several acres of land adjoining the campus to be converted into an athletic field.

In 1938, Stagg brought his Pacific Tigers back to Chicago and trounced his former charges, 32-0. The following year, Pacific scored its first big upset when the Tigers beat a good California eleven, 6-0. His team has more than held its own against teams of its own class. And every now and then, the Old Master comes up with an upset just to let the folks know that the football parade hasn't passed him by. After all, by his own estimate, he still has several years of active service ahead.

Navy, Gophers, and Trojans Face Stiff Tests Saturday

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Just how good are Navy, Minnesota, and Southern California? Their games this week against Georgia Tech, Michigan, and College of the Pacific should give the answer and help clarify the college football picture.

The Midshipmen, Gophers and Trojans are among the Nation's 18 unbeaten and untied teams, but whether they rank with such recognized juggernauts as Notre Dame, Army, Purdue and Pennsylvania still is debated in some quarters.

Their games shape up as the best three in the country, since the Irish, Cadets, Boilermakers and Quakers again take the field against opponents who do not rate in their class.

Real Test

Navy, with Notre Dame lurking around the corner on Oct. 30, faces a real test in Georgia Tech. Notre Dame is the only team that has beaten the Engineers. That was a 55-13 walloping. If the Navy, after taking Duke and Penn State on successive Saturdays, duplicates the Irish feat, the Middies will be deserving of the most flowery adjectives.

Minnesota, too, is on the spot in its battle with Michigan for the Little Brown Jug. Like Georgia Tech, Michigan has lost only one game, that to Notre Dame, 35-12. Idle last week, the Wolverines will be out to redeem themselves as well as end their Gopher trouble. Minnesota has beaten Michigan nine years in a row.

Southern California has not yielded a point in four games, but the Trojans tangle with an inspired College of the Pacific outfit that may shatter their dreams of a perfect season. It will be a battle of unbeaten teams, since Pacific, coached by veteran A. A. Stagg, Sr., upset the Del Monte Pre-Flight eleven, 16-7, on Saturday.

About As Expected

Otherwise, Saturday's games went pretty much as expected, although Penn State battled Navy even for three quarters before losing, 14-6, and Ohio State threw a scare into Purdue by holding a 7-0 lead for more than 30 minutes. Final score: Purdue 30, Ohio State 7, Oklahoma and Missouri also scared Tulsa and the Iowa Seahawks, but each yielded two touchdowns in the last quarter and lost 20-6 and 21-6, respectively.

Most of the other leading teams merely had a good workout. Notre Dame crushed Wisconsin, 50-0; Army, held to 13-0 at half time, went on to wallop Columbia, 52-0; Pennsylvania rolled up its biggest score in years in trouncing Lakehurst Naval, 74-6; and Southern California smashed San Francisco 34-0.

Duke, on the rebound from its one-point Navy setback, defeated North Carolina, 14-7, while the Texas Aggies beat Texas Christian, 13-0, in a game that was expected to produce the eventual winner of the Southwest Conference.

Mild Surprise

Cornell, beaten only by Navy, afforded a mild surprise by whipping Holy Cross by two touchdowns, 20-7; while Minnesota downed Camp Grant, 13-7; Northwestern beat Great Lakes, 13-0; California defeated UCLA, 13-0, and Illinois outscored Pitt in a flurry of touchdowns, 33-25. In other games, Texas beat Arkansas, 34-0; Southern Methodist took Rice, 12-0; Rochester humbled Colgate, 14-6; and Villanova rushed over a last period six-pointer to defeat Bucknell, 12-8.

Games carded this week, other than Navy-Georgia Tech, Minnesota-Michigan, and USC-Pacific, include:

East: Colgate-Cornell, Penn-Columbia, Army-Yale, and Penn State-Maryland.

Midwest: Notre Dame-Illinois, Wisconsin-Indiana, Iowa-Purdue, Northwestern-Ohio State, Camp Grant-Ft. Riley, and Kansas-Nebraska.

Southwest: Southern Methodist-Tulane, Texas Christian-Oklahoma Aggies, Southwestern (La.)-Southernwestern (Texas), Utah-Tulsa, Texas Aggies-North Texas Aggies.

South: Louisiana State-Georgia Georgia Pre-Flight-North Carolina Pre-Flight, Wake Forest-Virginia Military.

Pacific Coast: Washington-March Field, California-St. Mary's Pre-Flight.

Steuber Leading College Scorer

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Running wild for 25 points against Wabash on Saturday, Bob Steuber, DePauw (Ind.) halfback, boosted his season total to 77 and became the leading college football scorer in the country.

Steuber crossed the Wabash goal line four times, twice on runs of 50 yards, and booted one extra point. He has scored four touchdowns in each of the three games DePauw has played and converted five PAT's.

Steve Van Buren of Louisiana State chalked up 21 points against the Army Specialists Training Unit from the LSU campus and took over second place with 64 points on nine touchdowns and 10 conversions.

Tony Butkovich, star of Purdue's undefeated and untied Boilermakers, scored three times against Ohio State, the 18 points giving him 60 for the season and third place. Glenn Davis of Army and Howard Blose of Cornell are tied for fourth with 42 points.

The scoring leaders, showing games, touchdowns, points after touchdowns, field goals, and total points:

Player Team	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Midwestern Independents					
Bob Steuber, Depauw	3	12	5	0	77
Southeastern Conference					
Steve Van Buren, Louisiana State	4	9	10	0	64
Big Ten					
Tony Butkovich, Purdue	5	10	0	0	60
East					
Glenn Davis, Army	4	7	0	0	42
Howard Blose, Cornell	4	7	0	0	42
Southwest Conference					
Ralph Park, Texas	4	5	9	0	39
Rocky Mountains Independents					
Bob Madelena, Colorado	4	4	9	0	33
Big Six					
Bob Brumley Oklahoma	4	4	4	1	31
Pacific Coast Conference					
Jay Stoves, Washington	2	4	4	0	28
Southern Conference					
Lloyd Blount, Duke	5	4	0	0	24
Courtney Lawler, Richmond	5	4	0	0	24
Fred Grant, Wake Forest	4	4	0	0	24

Wings Face Five Exhibition Games

DETROIT, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings, National Hockey League champions, will open a five-game exhibition schedule Tuesday at Olympia Stadium against the Cleveland Barons of the American League.

Other games with Cleveland will be played here Thursday and at Cleveland next Saturday. The two games of a series with Indianapolis of the American League will be played here Oct. 24 and at Toledo Oct. 27.

The Red Wings open their league season at home Oct. 31 against the New York Rangers.

Ursinus Coach Inducted

ALLENTOWN, Pa. (AP)—Peter P. (Pete) Stevens, Ursinus College football coach, has been inducted into the Army at the Allentown Induction Center.

Army-Yale Game Saturday Tops on Light NE Program

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the exception of the Army-Yale game at New Haven on Saturday, the week end's football program for New England finds service teams having a half interest in every game—of which there are very few.

Here in Boston Camp Edwards comes up from the Cape to play Tufts at Medford Saturday, while on Sunday Boston College opens its informal season with Camp Hingham at the Heights. Also on Saturday Camp Kilmer, N. J., will be at Brown, and the Coast Guard Academy will travel to Lewiston to play Bates in a return game.

Still Idle

Sitting idly by, by reason of examinations mainly, will still be Harvard and Dartmouth, with Holy Cross—surprise losers to Cornell 7-20 last Saturday, joining the Ivy Leaguers in inactivity. The Big Green next plays Yale in the Bowl Oct. 30; Harvard does not return to action until Nov. 6 when it meets Camp Edwards in a return game at Brighton; and Holy Cross is idle until its Oct. 30 meeting with Colgate.

Yale is returning to action after having sat out last week end, and by all the signs it would be just as well if the Bull-dog stayed out of the Bowl this coming Saturday. Army 27, Villanova 0; Army 42, Colgate 0; Army 51, Temple 0, and Army 52, Columbia 0—that is a season's record which does not land lightly on the ears of Big Blue supporters.

Elis Lose Captain

In addition the Elis will be without the services of big Tim Hoopes, their captain and best passer who has been graduated into the Marines. Without him their prospects are even dimmer than they would have been considering their in-and-out season's record—three victories (over Columbia, Coast Guard, and Muhlenberg) against two defeats (by Rochester and Penn).

Yet, like Lou Little of Columbia, whose trick defense let his Lions keep the Cadets from really rolling for the first half, Howie Odell may come up with some surprise for Earl Blaik. How he can keep the Cadets from getting another half-a hundred points in the second half, however, is another question.

Tufts Favored

Tufts should be favored to beat Camp Edwards, chiefly because of its 6-0 win over Worcester Tech Saturday. Camp Kilmer is rather an unknown quantity in these parts, but the safest guess is that Brown will have its hands full. Coast Guard, 7-0 winners over Rensselaer, should have no trouble adding a second victory this season over the Bobcats of Bates. What Boston College can do against Camp Hingham is anybody's guess.

Holy Cross was disappointed in more ways than one at losing to Cornell, for that marked the first time this season that the Crusader goal line had been crossed. Secondly, it was disappointed in the weather, which hampered its ace passer, Stan Koslowski. On the bright side, though, was the playing of young George Connor, the 18-year-old giant tackle whom local enthusiasts are touting for possible All-America honors.

On the eastern front, Rochester and Princeton will also be sidelined with examinations, but several other colleges will meet in games of more than passing importance. Chief of these is Navy, which barely got by Duke and had its troubles with Penn State, and which now meets a stiff test in Georgia Tech. Against Colgate, Cornell can help itself point for the Dartmouth game in Boston Nov. 13. Penn, 74-6 victor over Lakehurst Naval Air Station Saturday, sets its sights on Columbia in a game which should give the Quakers no trouble. Penn State will be at Maryland, while Pitt will play Bethany and Sampson Naval will go to Rensselaer. On Friday night Temple will face Buckhell.

Eastern Grid Records

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Standings of leading eastern college football teams, showing games won, lost, and tied and points scored and opponents' points:

Colleges	W	L	T	Pts	OP
Army	4	0	0	172	0
Franklin & Marshall	4	0	0	69	13
Navy	4	0	0	105	26
Penn	4	0	0	169	28
City College New York	1	0	0	22	6
Lafayette	1	0	0	12	0
Rochester	5	1	0	84	38
Cornell	4	1	0	91	72
Dartmouth	2	1	0	56	7
Tufts	2	1	0	43	42
Yale	3	2	0	72	80
Brown	1	1	0	35	26
Holy Cross	2	2	0	59	33
Swarthmore	2	2	0	44	42
Temple	2	2	0	46	67
Villanova	2	2	0	54	64
Worcester	1	1	0	13	6
Coast Guard	2	3	0	44	105
Colgate	1	2	1	13	56
Penn State	1	2	1	20	33
Princeton	1	2	0	35	84
West Virginia	1	2	0	6	26

Sports Around the Town

Bruins Select Defenseman

First newcomer to Boston Bruins ranks this year to satisfy Art Ross he can make the National League grade is Defenseman John H. Wilkinson of South Hull, Que., an amateur who played last year with the Ottawa senior amateur team, according to word from Quebec today.

Wilkinson now seems certain to be Boston's fourth defenseman, along with Dit Clapper, Jack Crawford and Flash Hollett. He probably will pair with Crawford, leaving the veteran Clapper-Hollett combination together.

Rounding out of the defense pairs leaves five positions open on the Bruins squad going into the second week of practice. Four forwards and a goaler still must be selected by Ross in the next 10 days. Of the three amateur goalers, trying out, the most experienced is Maurice Courteau, who played with the Philadelphia amateur team last year. A deal on the fire, however, may bring a professionally tested goaler to the Bruins before the season opens.

♦ ♦ ♦

Norfolk House Center in Roxbury anounces its annual sponsorship of the New England 30-kilometer championship run, to be staged next Sunday afternoon at 1:30 p. m. with the sanction of the N. E. A. A. A. U.

All registered amateur athletes are eligible to compete. Entries, for which there is no fee, close Oct. 21 with J. Frank Facey, 31 Prospect Street, Cambridge.

♦ ♦ ♦

Aptly demonstrating their superiority on the water, dinghy sailors from the Coast Guard Academy yesterday defeated Northeastern and the King's Point Merchant Marine Academy in a triangular regatta at New London. Coast Guard scored 79 points, Northeastern 76, and King's Point 45.

♦ ♦ ♦

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox has announced the outright release of Al Simmons, veteran outfielder who tried to stage a comeback this season. Simmons appeared in 38 games for the Sox this summer, mostly in the role of pinch-hitter, and wound up with an average of .209.

♦ ♦ ♦

Completion of a semester of college over the week end has made four Tufts jayvee players eligible for the varsity. Expected to report at practice at the Oval today were Dick Skord, blocking back; Wendy Holmes, halfback; Frank McCabe, guard, and Bill Kearns, end. All were regulars on the jayvee eleven and all are enrolled in Tufts V-12 unit.

♦ ♦ ♦

Malden City Club won the Tom Yawkey Trophy for the second year in a row yesterday when it defeated Malden Twi 13-1 in the final game of the Suburban Twi League series at Ferryway Green. Over the regular season Malden City had 36 victories, 16 defeats, and two ties as it successfully defended its championship.

♦ ♦ ♦

Scholarship honors were awarded two Tufts gridmen at the senior convocation exercises yesterday. Tony DeTeso of Winchester, center and co-captain, was given the William J. Bennett Memorial scholarship, and Bob Sherry, substitute left end, was awarded the Class of 1882 scholarship. The Bennett award is given annually to the student best exemplifying true sportsmanship, and the 1882 scholarship is awarded the best student-athlete.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Does anyone know what became of that baseball Bill Dickey slammed out of Sportsman's Park to make it game, set, and match for the Yankees in the World Series? . . . If it can be found, Alfred McVay of Walla Walla, Washington, noting the interest shown there in a couple of balls autographed by the Yanks and Cards, suggests that it would be a swell idea to get Dickey's signature on the trophy and then send it on a tour of Army and Navy posts throughout the world . . . "It would be a poor substitute for the teams that were supposed to travel, but it would be a taste of the series," says Al . . . Penn State actually has a football player who doubles in brass. Howard Fugate, freshman end, plays the clarinet in the Nittany Lions band at all events except football games.

♦ ♦ ♦

Admitting that we've missed seeing a lot of good players, this dept. nominates Army's Glenn Davis of Army as the best broken field runner seen personally in a good many years. Davis not only is fast but it's impossible to tell from one step to the next which way he is going to dodge . . . And, getting out at the end of the limb, it's our guess that the first team strong enough to stop Army's wide runs will stop Army; The Cadets' line doesn't open those holes quickly enough for "T" plays.

Bill Johnson, the Yankees' rookie third sacker, claims that the day training began last spring Manager Joe McCarthy said, "You're Johnson, I suppose. Let me see you strut your stuff at third base." The next time Skipper Joe spoke to Bill was after Johnson hit that triple with the bases full in the third game of the World Series. As he entered the dugout, McCarthy grunted: "Nice going, kid."

♦ ♦ ♦

Private Archie Harris, world-record discus thrower at Indiana U. a few years ago, is grooming a postwar champion at Keesler Field, Miss. He's Private James O. Robertson of Stone Harbor, N. J., who already can put the shot 47 feet. Harris says that is "nearly three feet farther than I was throwing it at his age" . . . When they played guard at Syracuse in 1942, Dick Weber generally was rated ahead of Ernie Alther, but the tables have been turned now. Alther got his commission in the Marines last month, while Weber had to drop back a class because of illness . . . Figure this one out: Army trainees at Louisiana State U. were allowed to play a regular game against the varsity because it was "intra-mural," but the Rutgers and Princeton teams, separated by 18 miles, were refused permission for an inter-collegiate game.

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United States and Canada

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Home in Chevy Chase, D. C.; eight comfortable sunny rooms, modern kitchen, baths; large corner lot; reasonable. Box 6822, Cleveland Park, Washington, D. C.

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Ideally situated home, near shopping center, bus or train service, school. Large living room, porch, kitchen, washroom, hall downstairs; master bedroom, two single bedrooms, hall, bathroom, on second floor; sleeping room, bath, in the attic. End of deadend street on bluff, above the Charles River. Neal Stanford, 31 Pilgrim Road. DEC. 0430

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Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

(Continued from previous page)

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and other popular makes
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"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
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Lingerie—Hosiery
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Hairdressers
NAtional 3744 1627 K Street, N. W. and 2645 Conn. Ave., N. W.

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Week Days 5 to 7:30—Sundays 12 to 3 P. M
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Home Style Foods Well Cooked
Only Choice Meats Served
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EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

If it's Quality try
PERKINS & CURTIS, Inc.
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Rinzo
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43 MAIN STREET

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"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

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Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

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Quality and Service
Invisible Marking Used Exclusively by Us
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FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN—
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MAINE

LEWISTON
(Continued)

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COATS
HATS
by
KNOX
Both exclusively with us in Lewiston
WARD'S
WARD BROS.
72 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

PECK'S
Ready-Made Slip Covers Set of Sofa and Chair
$11.98
Easy to put on or take off. Fit snug and smooth. Won't creep or slide.
Fourth Floor
Barnstone-Osgood Company
Quality Jewelers Since 1859
Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton
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HOME-COOKED PASTRY
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522 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc
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Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
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Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

SPODE CHINA
The fine English dinnerware. We display patterns from open stock.
We have an interesting book on Spode
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Some DIAMONDS are more beautiful than others. Color, brilliancy and expert cutting are evidenced in diamonds purchased at CARTER'S. Our Diamond rings are superb values.
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Painters and Decorators
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BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
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COAL
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NewHampshire

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TONKIN & FRASER
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DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Peccary
Pigskin Gloves
Wonderful quality, favorites for tweeds and casuals, sturdy and washable!
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H

Grade A
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FRESH EGGS
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Tel. 73 We Deliver
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Telephone 320 459 Central Avenue
Fine Furniture, Glenwood Ranges, Pianos.
We invite your patronage.

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Red
GOLD CROSS SHOES
6.95
Smart Styles
Sold Exclusively at
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Transformations
Expertly Made to Order.
Also Dressing and Cleaning.
PHONE 5261-W

MARY'S BEAUTY SHOP
18 Hanover Street First Floor

Joan de Gagne
announces
She is now located at
THE VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
31 Hanover St. Phone 4590
Do come in and try the new Hellena Curtis Cold Wave

GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
Your Dependable Jeweler
The Finest Selection of Rings and Watches Available Anywhere.
926 Elm Street

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	C	A	L	L	O	P
P	▨	P	O	E	▨	L
I	D	▨	U	▨	R	A
C	A	B	I	N	E	T
▨	Y	▨	S	▨	D	I
M	▨	B	E	N	▨	N
O	D	E	▨	E	M	U
N	▨	D	O	T	▨	M
T	E	▨	D	▨	A	▨
R	O	D	E	N	T	S
E	S	▨	N	▨	E	T
A	▨	A	S	K	▨	A
L	I	B	E	R	T	Y

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Smartly Styled
FUR COATS

HOLLANDER DYED FURS
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Household Supplies
Ask us first—you'll save yourself time.
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They are always appreciated
Phone 1241
given special attention
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Distributors for
ELIZABETH ARDEN
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Your Hair Stylist
48 Main Street Tel. 963

Rhode Island

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Phone 3460

Esso
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Two Gas Stations
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also
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Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
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Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date DEPARTMENT STORE
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Kerby's
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VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA
(Continued)

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a complete beauty service
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reliable service
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Jewelers
ESTABLISHED 1906
629 King Street Alex. 0242

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Gifts for All
REMEMBER THE BOYS WHO SERVE

IF YOU NEED A NEW COAT
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
FOR FINE FURS

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam. Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

School Days Are Here—
Everything for Lunches
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In Lynchburg
CAROLYN Fashions
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NEWPORT NEWS

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Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
229 Granby Street
ESTABLISHED 1909

ROANOKE

SIDNEY'S
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Accessories
HATS SHOES
501 Jefferson Street S. Dial 2-1021

BIBEE'S SUPER MARKET
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RUTRAUGH'S, Inc.
'Fashions for Men'
Ponce de Leon Building

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

JOS. SPIGEL, Inc.
invites you to select your Fall and Winter Outfit
The earlier the better

Look to
Pugh's
for Smart Autumn Apparel
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
37 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

Cox's
We appreciate your patronage
222 Capitol Street Phone 27-137

THE RADFORD PAINT CO.
Wallpaper
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES
Buy More War Bonds
114 Washington St., W. Phone 28-159

National Home Beautifiers
FURNITURE COMPANY
608-610 Virginia St. E. Phone 34345

The Old Dutchess Bakery
Pastries of Quality
Full line of Cookies and Pies
Wedding and Birthday Cakes on Order
We are closed every Monday
1224 E. Wash. St. Phone 21232

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1013 FOURTH AVENUE

O. J. MORRISON
Department Store
For Dependable Values
831 Fourth Avenue
Huntington West Virginia

MARION BIERN, Inc.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Women's Apparel Millinery

Save at
SEARS
In Huntington
Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Huntington
invites you to visit
our recently modernized and streamlined departments
Huntington's Largest and Fastest Growing Department Store

STEVENS HAT SHOP
Quality Millinery
at budget prices
Complete Matron's Department
23-24 headsize
313 9th Street Mrs. L. Goodman

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Let us Streamline your streaming hair with a Helene Curtis Cold Wave
Chicago Beauty Shop
Telephone 9325 Established 1917
Revlon Nail Polish
Corner Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.

ASHTON
Complete Service Washing Lubrication
Esso

A MAN'S SHOP
REINER and CORE
Men's Wear Tailoring
Morgantown, W. Va.

WHEELING

Dependable, Economical
PITTSBURGH COAL
ALL SIZES
CLEAN COAL CO.
WOODSDALE 463

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
194 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

Robinson's
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY
DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. 4-1133, 9 to 13 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
345-347 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

Ogilvy
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

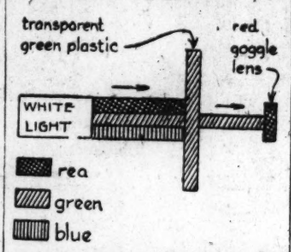
Did You Ever Wonder

How Colored Goggles Force a Pilot to Fly "Blind" While His Instructor Can See?

A student pilot in a Link trainer, flying by instruments, recently made the news columns by "flying" (as indicated by the instruments) hundreds of feet underground. In a Link trainer, such an error of judgment may result in some pretty harsh criticism from the instructor, but the same bad piloting of an actual plane in flight would have much more serious consequences.

A means has recently been discovered, however, whereby a student pilot can actually fly "blind" —by instruments only—in a regular plane, while his instructor at dual controls in the same plane has a clear view of the pilot, the instruments, and (most important of all) of the surrounding scenery—ground, clouds, other planes, or whatever.

The manner in which this selective vision is achieved is as follows: the student pilot is equipped with a pair of goggles with red



lenses. These permit the learner to see the controls, instruments, maps, etc., which are in the cockpit with him quite easily.

However, the cockpit itself is hooded with a transparent green plastic material. Except for giving the outside world a rather emerald aspect, this does not interfere with the goggleless instructor's outside vision, but amazingly enough it does result in a one-man blackout for the goggled student.

The red lenses in the student's goggles admit the passage of only red rays of light. The green plastic filters out of all the rainbow colors of the outside sunlight except green rays.

Green light contains no red rays, so none of the outside light that comes through the green cover can penetrate the red goggles, and if no light reaches us from an object or scene, we cannot see said items. Consequently, the student is unable to see out of the cockpit and must go by instruments exclusively.

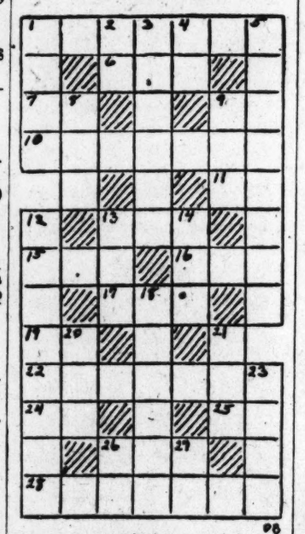
Not being hampered by goggles, the instructor can see everything there is to be seen, both inside and outside the plane, and can act instantly to correct any such serious flying errors as leveling off a couple of hundred feet below the surface of the landing field runway.
—W. P. Keasbey

Farm Workers

Farm operators at the beginning of this summer were working an average of 12.8 hours per day, or about three-fourths of an hour longer than three years ago.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What mollusk has a fan shell?
6—Who wrote of silver, gold, brazen, and iron bells?
7—Mountain bluebird has been adopted as State bird of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
9—Who was sun god of ancient Egyptians?
10—What is the advisory council of a sovereign or chief executive of a nation?
11—What prefix signifies "twofold"?
15—What is first name of Battle, "soldier bold" of Thomas Hood's poem?
15—Poem suited to be set to music is what?
16—Australian bird.
17—What is it that small "I" and "J" have in common?
19—Symbol for tellurium is what?
22—Capybara is largest of what creatures?
24—Plural ending.
26—What is Latin for "and"?
28—To request.
29—What did Patrick Henry prize so highly?

Down
1—What word is often coupled with "span" (var.)?
3—Associated Press (abbr.).
5—What operatic heroine is Julien's betrothed?
4—French article.
5—What is most ductile of the metals?
6—Who is author of "Life with Father"?
8—Harpo Marx appears on screen in wig of what color?
12—What is Canada's largest city?
13—Norsemen introduced what article of furniture into England?
14—What articles of silver and gold did Wynken, Blynken and Nod have (sing.)?
18—What Danish city was birthplace of Hans Christian Anderson?
20—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
21—Devoured.
23—A guy rope is what?
26—What is a month of Jewish year?
27—Kronor (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Today's Quotation

One thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning.
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Whatever became of "whispering tenors" and silent vice-presidents?

Cleveland Press: The average man gets 112 letters a year, according to post office figures. Not if he pays his bills.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The draft authorities insist that age and occupation, not paternity, must determine who is to be inducted into the services. The only husbands who are definitely out of the draw are the pre-Pearl Harbor grandfathers.

Wide World from United States Army Signal Corps

Colorado Rockies Now—German Alps Next!

Left: To be on the safe side, this officer pounds another piton into the rock wall for additional security. Right: Here the officer in the middle aids the man below, pulling him up with the rope as he climbs. Inset: At the bivouac, after an arduous climb, the soldiers prepare a meal of dehydrated foods with the aid of a gasoline burner.

Camp Carson, Colo.

Mountaineer members of the Camp Carson Pack Artillery Unit at this post are learning how to ferret Axis troops out of Alpine lairs. Daily these student officers storm the heights of Mounts Crestone, Marble and Humboldt, in the Colorado Rockies.

Germany's natural Alpine fortress offers grave obstacles for mountain artillery. That's why men of the Pack Artillery are being trained to secure observation posts and move men and guns along the highest ranges or mountains in any battle zone.

The course in assault climbing lasts a month and includes the most advanced training of its kind done by any unit in the United States Army. The combination of rock and snow in this area is ideal, and the conglomerate formations afford good holds. Some of the men start with experience in mountain climbing here and abroad, while others scale peaks for the first time.

In Lighter Vein

Don't Twiddle

As part of a government training course being given in Washington a young major presented an hour-long lecture on abstruse military matters, speaking fluently and pausing only occasionally to glance at a small slip of paper he had placed on the reading stand before him. He departed without taking the paper, and one man in the audience went up and lifted it. He wanted to see how it was possible to boil such a ng talk down to such a tiny page of notes, but he found he was on the wrong track. The paper simply said, in large, well-spaced capitals, "SPEAK SLOWLY! DON'T TWIDDLE!"—The New Yorker.

A Banker's Opinion

Office Boy: "I think I know what is wrong with this country."

Bank Executive: "What's that, son?"

Office Boy: "We are trying to run America with only one vice-president."—Alamo, Texas, News.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bamberi (bäm-bā'-rē)—Harbor on Kolombangara Island.

Garigliano (gä-rē-lyä'-nō)—River of Italy, north of Naples.

Kahili (kä-hē'-lē)—Airdrome on Bougainville Island.

Konoye, Vice-Admiral Tomiichi (tō-mō-ē-chē kō-nō-yē —even accent)—New Chief of the Japanese Board of Marine Affairs.

Kuo, Tsai, Lieut. Gen. (gwō' tsī')—Chinese Chief of Staff.

Liri (lē'-rē)—Tributary of the Garigliano River, Italy.

Sacco (säk'-kō)—Tributary of the Garigliano River, Italy.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Azores (ā-zōrz')—Island group belonging to Portugal, where bases have been granted to Great Britain.

Bodoe [or Bodö] (bō'-dû')—Seaport of Norway, north of the Arctic Circle, in the area where Americans raided the Nazi supply lines.

Bolzano (bōl-tsä'-nō)—Italian town on the Isarco River.

Cerignola (chā'-rē-nyō'-lä)—Italian town on the Adriatic.

Choiseul (shwä'-zûl')—Island of the Solomon group.

Ofanto (ō-fän'-tō)—River of eastern Italy.

Ramu (rä'-mōō)—River valley of New Guinea.

Sušak (sōō'-shäk)—Port of Yugoslavia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofă; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; ch=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

NEWS ITEM— LET'S LOOK AT THE RECORD!

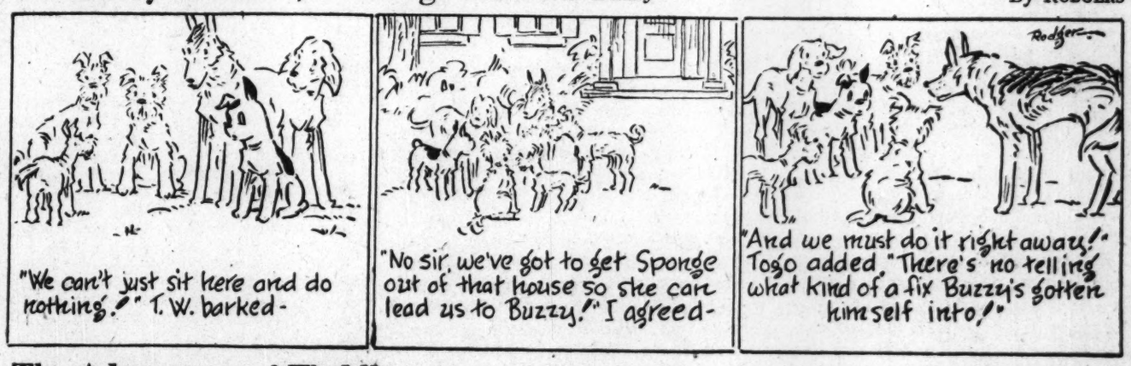
OCT. 30, 1922
KING VICTOR EMANUEL CALLS MUSSOLINI TO ROME AND MAKES HIM PREMIER OF ITALY.
NOV. 16, 1935
MARSHAL BADOGLIO LEADS FASCIST TROOPS IN AGGRESSIVE WAR AGAINST DEFENSELESS ETHIOPIA.
ITALY INVADES ALBANIA, GREECE, AND YUGOSLAVIA
ITALY STABS FRANCE IN BACK
JULY 28, 1943
"WE WILL PERMIT NO VESTIGE OF FASCISM TO REMAIN" ... "WE WILL HAVE NO TRUCK WITH FASCISM IN ANY WAY, SHAPE OR MANNER"
PRES. F. D. ROOSEVELT
SEPT. 8, 1943
ITALY SURRENDERS UNCONDITIONALLY TO THE ALLIES.
YOU'RE OUR COBELLIGERENT NOW
I SUPPORTED FASCISM FOR 20 YEARS
KING VICTOR
I LED FASCIST ARMIES
BADOGLIO
ISN'T THERE AN OLD SAYING ABOUT "BIRDS OF A FEATHER..."?
ALBANIA
YUGO
ETHIOPIA
GREECE
FRANCE
L.F. van Zelm

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Applesauce*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*You Know Buzzy*

By RODGERS


"We can't just sit here and do nothing!" T. W. barked-
"No sir, we've got to get Sponge out of that house so she can lead us to Buzzy!" I agreed-
"And we must do it right away!" Togo added. "There's no telling what kind of a fix Buzzy's gotten himself into!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Tom Is Not Impressed*

By THE HAGERS

L'S GROCERY
Jack Spoonbill's dial could not cajole His car—run by remote control.
It didn't come. Two hours went by. "We'll have to hunt for it," said I.
Outside Tom Pintail's store it stood. Said Tom, "This doodad is no good!
I've sent your groceries six times, Jack. It turns around and comes right back!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Drifting Into Peace?

Day by day democratic discussion is drawing sharper lines on the issues of American foreign policy. Since everybody is now—by lip service at least—for American participation in some international organization to keep the peace the main divisions are developing over procedure.

One school, eschewing Wilsonian idealism, is thinking chiefly in terms of power. It is dominated by military and diplomatic secretiveness and appears unwilling to ask the people to join in peace plans. It tends to rely on military decisions and systems of alliances to shape the postwar world.

The other school is thinking more in moral and social terms. It is conscious of the peoples' aspirations for economic opportunity, racial equality and political freedom, and particularly of their hope for a world peace system. It wants to plan a better world and to base that plan on the widest and most democratic kind of co-operation among the nations.

So far the first school, including President Roosevelt and the United States Senators who oppose any definite peace commitments, has held control. But this last week end the other school, ably represented by Wendell Willkie and Sumner Welles, launched a sharp attack.

Those who have been saying that Mr. Willkie has no foreign-policy issue against the President, that on international questions he slipped into the Roosevelt pocket in 1940 and was firmly buttoned in, have had to revise their view. For he has come up with at least three real issues—trusting the people, planning the peace, and basing the peace primarily on a world-wide organization.

If we recall the reluctance with which Americans aroused themselves to resist the Axis and the scorn heaped on the President whenever he got a bit ahead of them—as in the much berated "quarantine" speech—some of the failure to warn the people which Mr. Willkie now cites is readily understood if not excused. But the recent Churchill-Roosevelt monoply on the conduct of the war—whatever its military justifications—is certainly not adequate for shaping the peace. Already the popular outcry against diplomatic dealings with Fascists has had a highly wholesome effect. And the people's voice needs to be heard increasingly on all the shaping of the peace.

All who hope that the sacrifices of this war will give the world something better than a return to the old balance of power system should give detailed attention to the Willkie and Welles speeches. For while both recognize the value of a four-power agreement (Why not make it five, with France included?) they want the broadest possible base and they see that such a base has the fundamental strength of democracy—trust in the people.

They see too that the world cannot drift into peace, that it must think its way through to peace, that there must be goals, ideals and leadership. And very practically they see that getting the machinery and practice of co-operation into operation will be easier if begun during the war while the need is urgent and plain. They would bring the Atlantic Charter out of hiding and would get a United Nations Council into action. This whole approach deserves further exposition and the attentive ear of the American people.

What! No Paperhangers?

Husbands whose wives are given to frequent regrouping of the furniture need not be surprised on returning home some night to find that the living room has acquired a new dress. Paralleling the "one-man top," enterprising manufacturers have designed a "one-woman wallpaper." Its reverse side is coated with an adhesive substance and the roll may be applied without benefit of paperhanger.

But the ready-pasted paper serves a purpose other than refurbishing a room. In the past, when the routine of domesticity palled, about the only recourse the homemaker had was to go downtown and buy a new ensemble (with matching hat). Now she can do the same for the house.

But while redecorating is always a trying experience, we wouldn't care to go on record as wanting to dispense with paperhangers altogether. They're much too useful—with one exception, of course. Yes, that's right—you know who.

Don't be surprised if the Victory Gardener sends an ad to the classified page this winter offering to swap cases of assorted tomato products for coal, oil, or whathaveyou.

Planes—and Pilots

Like Villa, the Mexican revolutionary chief, who obliged his American newspaper friends by capturing towns to accommodate their headlines, pilots of American war planes in the global theaters seem to be doing their utmost to live up to the manufacturers' advertisements.

It is interesting that on a morning when the Office of War Information releases an extremely encouraging report on American-plane quality, actual news from the Pacific gives thrilling substantiation by reporting the loss of 104 Japanese aircraft in a series of raids and battles that cost the Yanks but two planes.

All this looks good. It is good; but it has another side, the side, for example, of 60 bombers lost in the raid over Schweinfurt last week. It is now reported that the great roller and ball bearing factory, reputedly source of half the Reich's supply, has been shut down as result of the raid. If so, the price paid was justified. But the question remains how frequently and over what period such losses can be afforded.

It suggests, moreover, that something besides complacency in the attitude toward training of pilots, quality of machines, techniques, or available bases is still in order when viewing the over-all picture.

However, there is no denying the Army's arithmetic. A box score of 7,312 enemy planes shot down in all theaters with a loss of 1,867 American planes is a good box score. The Navy, though not releasing precise figures, believes it has done as well in ratio.

We should have liked to see the number of bombers lost compared with similar ships of the Axis nations. For to set the loss of a big American bomber on the score card against the loss of a Zero or Focke-Wulf is to make the same sort of comparison as in the famous 50-50 hash, made with one horse and one rabbit.

The OWI report stresses quality of planes. That is accurate; the evidence is now abundant in all classes. But a word might very well be said for quality of pilots. Their training appears to be good, but, above all mechanical things, the qualities of heart and thought of these brave young men, thrust from amiable living in a peace-loving democracy into the sharp experiences of totalitarian war, deserve the most grateful commendation.

Freight Rates in Politics?

With the continued agitation for so-called "parity" in the Southern freight-rate situation and the recent report of the Federal Board of Investigation and Research, which delved into the question exhaustively, it becomes increasingly evident that the subject is destined to become a political rather than an economic question.

The railroads base their opposition upon the grounds that the South has gained many manufacturing industries in recent years, and they contend this proves the rate structure is not inequitable. They intimate that should so-called "parity" between all Northern and Southern rates be forced, it might have an adverse effect upon certain freight charges by which the South now benefits.

Into the picture come the Southern Governors, seeking the co-operation of Western Governors, in a general overhauling of the rail rate structure. While it cannot be denied that simplicity, and even "parity" might have its benefits, and that the present rate structure is a chaotic method of assessing charges usually upon the basis of "what the traffic will bear," it is equally true that political rate-making involves hazards which none can minimize. Whatever party is in power would thus be able to favor its own supporters and the net gain to all might be negligible.

The wiser course surely would be to let the Interstate Commerce Commission adjudicate the matter on its merits. The Commission has never leaned over backward to favor the railroads, to say the least. Further, it has several members from the South, who are cognizant of Southern needs and problems. Finally, it is, in itself, an agency of the Congress. A decision based upon economic factors rather than political pressure will best serve all interests in the final analysis.

Of course, you can't blame that Massachusetts baby that whistled on the day it arrived. The changes have been terrific since Pearl Harbor, even in Boston.

Speaking of soap, all those who can remember home-made article are mighty glad there's no such thing as rationing.

Ever Hear of That Slogan?

Beard and the Republic

The Bookshelf

At one point in his series of mythical discussions with Dr. and Mrs. Robert Smyth that make up THE REPUBLIC (New York: Viking. $3), Dr. Charles A. Beard remarks: "If modern Europeans had devoted to the study of The Federalist the attention they gave to Plato's Republic, they would have been far better off in every way."

The republic Dr. Beard writes about is the American Government, with its Constitution, its Federal system, its division of powers and its place in the establishment of lasting world peace. At heart, he finds it sound and destined for a long life.

* * *

Dr. Beard has in his fictitious seminars persons who think the Federal system should be exchanged for a faster-moving parliamentary system. Others think that democracy is on the way out in the United States, believing with Aristotle and Spengler that government must travel in cycles. Dr. Beard himself has great faith not only in the judgment of the men who wrote the Constitution but in the destiny of the American Republic.

Dr. Beard confesses his faith: "I believe there will always be an America, an America with unique characteristics however great the changes that will come." He admits his prophecy stems chiefly from intuition, undemonstrable.

That there are barnacles on the ship of state today, Dr. Beard freely admits. He suggests ways of getting some of them off. A congressional legislative council, assisted by a staff of experts, to serve as a mediating agency between Congress and the President is one. This arrangement, he argues, would make legislative-executive relations open and dignified instead of "subterranean, vulgar and capricious."

Dr. Beard has other proposals for increasing competence, efficiency, and responsibility of the American Government but he disagrees basically with those who would change the fundamentals of the American system.

* * *

To those who would make the Constitution easier to amend, he replies, "In vital respects our Constitution is highly flexible. It is as flexible as American intelligence and character make it."

"Our Constitution," he says, "is encrusted with the accumulated impediments of 150 years. If they were scraped off and if we seized upon the freedom to which we are entitled under the letter and spirit of the Constitution, we could work wonders without altering a line of the document."

Dr. Beard's views on the postwar world will arouse much interest, especially among those who have accused him of being an isolationist. After hearing at one of his seminars various postwar plans, Dr. Beard himself turns down an elaborate world constitution in favor of a brief and simple treaty, binding the signatories to refrain from violence for 10 years.

In view of human inability to see ahead, this program, he holds, would be more effective than "grandiose plans for settling everything and everybody all at once and for all time." It leaves, he says, "something to Providence." Dr. Beard is a great believer in Providence as a guardian of the American republic.

Historical and political study, reviewed succinctly in the latest of his scholarly volumes, has combined with faith to make it seem advisable to one of America's great historians to give Providence a place in world history, especially now that America is at the helm.

M. H.

From Yesterday for Today

To commit with the wisest and the greatest men. To use books rightly.—Ruskin

Some Books

There are some books which cannot be adequately reviewed for 20 or 30 years after they come out.—Recollections of JOHN, VISCOUNT MORLEY (1838-1923).

French Fundamentals

The Wide Horizon

By Norton Webb

Evidence that the French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers is going to purge even more drastically than heretofore all territory under its authority of "collaborationists" and "betrayers of French republican ideals" grows continually.

This reflects the underlying and fast-becoming-formidable determination of Frenchmen on home soil to re-establish the republic in renovated form. And considering the French masses' temper in similar past circumstances in history, it would not be surprising if inexorable French logic carried the trend on even after the establishment of the Fourth Republic.

François de Menthon, influential French Underground chief, recently arrived in Algiers to join the Liberation Committee, reports that the will of the whole French people to usher in an improved French republic is, as always, indomitable and becoming tremendous. Further proof that intense radical republicanism is developing in France was given me personally when a prominent French official on a brief flying visit to New York from Algiers, replying to my question if sound unity was not the main need to restore France as a great nation in the postwar, declared, "Of course. But it must not be carried too far. 'Collaborationists' and their henchmen are simply no part of the France in the making."

* * *

For over four years, the French people have been going through deep waters. Yet during these years, as an exiled French writer puts it, "they have given ample proof of courage and fidelity" to their republican institutions and ideals. So their ordeals, it is plain, have but strengthened their faith in the republic which, despite past vicissitudes, they now see more clearly than ever is the best form of government for achievement of an urgent national need—greater unity as a people. In a word, democracy is the regime best fitted to conciliate the peculiar French conception of individual liberty with unified collective efforts for France's national welfare.

That this new, strengthened conviction is identical with that reached by the once ultra-reactionary Adolphe Thiers in 1870, after Napoleon III's defeat, can hardly be a coincidence. In face of clamors for restoration of the French monarchy or an authoritarian government with a constitution or even a parliament, the astute Thiers bluntly told the French National Assembly this would be disastrous. "The Republic," he is reported to have quietly and firmly replied, "divides us less." If Thiers spoke thus when reactionary royalists and Bonapartists were much stronger, how much more do his words apply today with a vast French republican tide gathering strength for its emergence into action and realization.

* * *

Fortunately, Generals Giraud and de Gaulle and other French republican leaders give clear signs of realizing a divided France will make a poor showing in the postwar and so are straining mightily to present a united front within the Liberation Committee. A few are frankly warning that persistence at this critical period of Frenchmen's long-standing obsession to quarrel and argue over politics will eventually dwarf their nation to relative impotence.

To achieve the steps seen as needed by Frenchmen for a return to republican legality—(1) committee of liberation, (2) provisional government, (3) national assembly and (4) regular republican government—will call for true national unity and courage. And if the French parliamentary system needs reforms, Frenchmen are evidently determined not to imitate Allied institutions. France, they feel, all the while co-operating with America and Britain, in the spirit of the Atlantic Charter, can find remedies within her own rich national heritage.

Torpedoing the Peace!

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The grimmest, the gravest and the most significant news in Washington today is that the United States Senate is again botching the peace.

On the surface, the appearance is that Congress is moving visibly and decisively to authorize postwar collaboration.

The truth is that Congress is invisibly and decisively standing pat. It is passing nothing, it is approving nothing, it is authorizing nothing which Congress did not endorse in 1919. Even then, Congress endorsed international co-operation with "sovereignty."

Today Congress, again, is authorizing international co-operation with "sovereignty." Those who knifed the League of Nations pledged as much. Do the resolutions guarantee anything more?

They do not, and they are being openly supported by numerous Senators and Representatives who are voting as they do because they know they are committed to nothing, and by other Senators and Representatives because they are consciously deceiving their constituents.

The appearance is that a good deal is being done to align Congress decisively behind effective postwar collaboration. The fact is that nothing is being done to align Congress decisively behind effective postwar collaboration.

The reason this is true is that all of the main foreign policy resolutions thus far—the Fulbright, the Mackinac, and the Connally resolutions—contain escape clauses carefully implanted in them. They are supported by many earnest and honest co-operationists who do not intend to use the escape clause. But, nevertheless, it has been slyly inserted into every declaration thus far for future use. Why, otherwise, would such shrewd, implacable opponents of collaboration as Representative Clare Hoffman and Senator Gerald Nye permit their names to be recorded in apparent approval?

The escape clause is the insistence—always by those with long isolationist records—that the word "sovereign" be imbedded—at the right point—into any pledge of postwar co-operation.

Now, at the conference of the Republican Postwar Advisory Council at Mackinac, I saw Senator Vandenberg succeed in putting over his "sovereign" reservation by persuading the real collaborationists within his party that it really didn't mean anything—or at least not much.

But if the "sovereignty" escape clause really means nothing—or very little—why do Senator Vandenberg and Senator Nye and others so cagily and consistently insist upon it? The answer is that it means more than a little. It means much. It means that every opponent of effective American participation in the peace can vote for every such collaborationist resolution and later vote against every measure to achieve participation on the ground that it violates American sovereignty. And don't think that is not what they intend to do. It certainly wouldn't be safe to assume otherwise. This was the "sneak" attack on the peace in 1920. It succeeded better than Pearl Harbor.

Three developments this past week suggest that this sleight-of-hand feint in behalf of the peace is not going to be put over without a candid debate and vigorous protest.

The first was the announcement of eleven Senators, including several members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that they intend to carry forward their fight to strengthen and clarify the pending Connolly resolution to the floor of the Senate if necessary. They will demand a roll-call vote on their amendments.

The second was Wendell Willkie's vigorous St. Louis speech in which he focused attention on the fact that the Mackinac Charter goes not one whit beyond the Republican platform of 1920 after adopting which, Mr. Willkie accurately and honestly pointed out, "the Republican Party accepted as a leader, and elected, a candidate who, when in power, turned away from the clear import of that resolution."

The third was entry of the now uninhibited Sumner Welles, recently Undersecretary of State, onto the platform of public discussion of foreign policy. He admitted that the Administration has not adequately disclosed to the country "the pattern of what the Government proposed." He urged the President to assume the constitutional leadership which is his duty.

The pending Senate resolution, with its "sovereignty" escape clause, conceals, rather than resolves, the most vital issue before America today and in effect is preventing the American people from knowing where Congress really stands.

Better to have a Senate majority behind an honest, meaningful resolution than a two-thirds vote behind a deceptive, meaningless resolution. Then, at least, we'll know where we stand—and perhaps next year's election will take care of the rest!

What Nearly Happened in Corsica

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

Although much has already been written about the importance for France of the liberation of Corsica, its broader significance in the pattern of European liberation generally has perhaps not yet been fully appreciated.

One reason for this is that the real facts as to what happened on the island are only beginning to become fully known. The other day I heard the story from a French friend of mine who has just come back to London from Algiers.

My French friend tells me that a large share of the credit for the victory over the Axis troops must go to Corsican patriots. There were some 15,000 "guerrillas" who played a supremely important role, preparing for the arrival of French commandos and regular troops, sabotaging the communications of the German and Italian forces, seizing control of keypoints in ports and elsewhere, and doing a great deal of fighting.

A significant fact just now coming to light is that of these 15,000 or so patriots, about 2,000, or perhaps a little more, were Communists. These Communists were the real leaders of the Corsican resistance movement and of the patriots' part in the fight for Corsica's liberation. They were largely responsible for organizing it and they directed and dominated the organization, both before and especially during the uprising. It was apparent that the Communists were by far the best organized party and the strongest of the French resistant groups in terms of energy and initiative, despite the fact that they were not numerically in the majority.

Now when the day of liberation dawned with the arrival of the French invading forces from North Africa, these Communist leaders, who had taken such an active—and according to all accounts courageous and altogether praiseworthy—part in the liberation, began to take over authority in various localities of Corsica as German and Italian armies were driven out. They had both plans and personnel fully prepared to take over the levers of command.

And this was true not only in the rural districts and smaller towns, but in the island as a whole. It looked for several days as if the Communist Party would succeed in establishing itself in power through a majority in the civil government there. As soon as the French National Committee realized what was happening, however, it sent to Corsica and installed as Prefect of the island, in charge of all police services, one of the ablest administrators of French North Africa, a Captain Luizet. An army officer during the war, after the armistice he had become a civil servant and had distinguished himself as a French representative in the international administration at Tangiers. Later he was Prefect of Bone in Tunisia.

By a remarkable combination of tact and authority—authority backed, of course, by the French National Committee's army of liberation—Luizet was able to redress this situation just in time before the Communist Party leaders had been able to get themselves fully installed in power. But for several days it was touch and go as to whether the French National Committee would be able to establish its authority in the civil administration of the island.

Of course, conditions in Corsica may not be typical of France as a whole. But at the same time it cannot be safely assumed that the general trend within France has been very different from the tendency on the French island of Corsica.

If this proves to be the case, it means that the American and British military authorities, as well as the French National Committee, must be prepared for further complications of the same sort when the day comes for the liberation of France as a whole. But the fact that the problem, though potentially grave, was successfully dealt with in Corsica by the French themselves is encouraging.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month....$1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.